

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

SOME FURTHER DETAILS.

Paris, November 18.
In the French elections even the Socialists admit that the policy of M. Clemenceau has been victorious. Three Ministers have been defeated, namely MM. Clementel, Colliard and Lafferre. The results show that the Bolsheviks have been routed, their leader, M. Longuet being beaten in Paris suburbs. Among the Socialists thrown out are MM. Renaudel, Sixte, Quenin, and Brizon. The newly elected include M. Mandel, Chief Secretary to M. Clemenceau; M. Sangnier, head of the Christian Socialist Movement; and M. Daudet, the Loyalist leader. Among the re-elected are MM. Briand, Vivianne and Barthou. Some soldiers have been elected, including General Castelnau, General Maughey, and Captain Heurtaux, an aviation ace. Among the Radicals defeated are MM. Augeneur, Violette, Franklin, Bovillon, Chaumet, Dalbiez, Monzie, Messimy, Fernand, David, Crappi, and Rabier.
The new Chamber of Deputies will include 111 Republicans of the Left, 106 Progressists, 65 Liberals, 27 Conservatives, 3 Action Francaise, 3 Independents, 55 United Socialists, 3 Dissident Socialists, 36 Socialist Republicans, and 144 Radicals. —Hunas.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

London, November 20.
Messrs. Montague's report, dated November 20, attributes the strength of the market to the continuance of demand from China, the scarcity of spot supplies, and the Mexican Government's decision to curtail silver exports from Mexico by one half. It also states that between April 1 and August 31 India imported 98,000,000 ounces of silver as compared with 79,000,000 and 48,000,000 ounces in the corresponding periods of 1918 and 1917 respectively.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

A JAPANESE DENIAL.

Peking, November 24.
The Japanese Legation has officially denied Reuter's report that the Vice Minister of the Financial Department has been notified by an official from the Legation that no Japanese loan will be given to China if Chau Chi-chai be the chief Minister of the Department.

MONGOLIA SATISFIED.

Peking, November 24.
Chau Shu-tung has returned from Urga with the Living Buddha's autograph letter to the President stating that since Outer Mongolia has been under the protection of China she has enjoyed most peaceful conditions.

THE FOUCHOW AFFAIR.

Peking, November 24.
Although many complaints have been made to the Japanese Legation in connection with the Fouchow affair, by the Foreign Department, so far no reply has been received.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

THE SHANGHAI COUNCIL AND CHINESE.

Shanghai, November 24.
The Chinese agitation for universal suffrage and representation on the Council has assumed form. Banners and signs urge support and thousands of circulars have been distributed.

THE SHANGHAI COTTON BOYCOTT.

Shanghai, November 24.
Chinese cotton and cotton yarn merchants have ordered their employees not to speculate on the Japanese Stock Exchange, under penalty of dismissal.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

London, Nov. 20.
The "Times" New York correspondent says according to the Department of Commerce in nine months this year the United States exported nearly \$228,000,000 in gold, whereof \$69,000,000 went to South America and \$116,000,000 to Asia; also \$108,000,000 of silver to India and \$28,000,000 to China. Practically all exports were on behalf of Europe.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVISTS IN THE FAR EAST.

London, Nov. 19.
Some light is thrown on the Bolshevik intrigues in the Far East by a Moscow message announcing the arrival of a Korean delegation at Tseliabinsk on Nov. 15. The message says that according to the delegation at a meeting of Korean Socialists, held recently at an eastern Siberian town, the left wing gained the upper hand and it decided that the Korean bourgeoisie must be destroyed and that there should be the closest relations with Soviet Russia. A Central Committee was elected and it was stated that martial law had been declared in Korea. The delegation considered a visit inevitable. The Korean delegation will attend the congress of Soviets at Moscow in December.

CONTINENTAL ELECTIONS.

Paris, Nov. 19.
The next Chamber of Deputies will include in its 625 members, the 24 new deputies belonging to Alsace Lorraine. 570 results are already known. 361 deputies being elected and 6 being submitted to a second ballot. 48 results of the devastated areas will be known afterwards, likewise the 10 votes of the Colonies.

The results of the Italian and Belgian elections are much discussed in French circles. In Italy victory has favoured equally the Socialists and Catholics. In Belgium the Socialists have gained an overwhelming success but it may be remarked that Belgian Socialists strongly repudiated Bolshevism, making patriotism a feature of their programme.

French exchange has taken a better course following the result of Sunday's election. The greatest political quietness is prevailing throughout France. The new Chamber seems at least to settle the common wish of French people of politics being put into new hands. —Havas.

BERTHS ON WARSHIPS.

London, Nov. 19.
In the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood announced that arrangements had been made whereby the Admiralty would give the Department of Overseas Trade early information of any sailings of His Majesty's ships which might be utilised in order to allow representatives of British manufacturing and trading concerns to travel to distant ports and the Department of Overseas Trade would allocate the berths available to business men.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, November 15.
Political events have moved swiftly this week. The Anfu Club persisted in its opposition to the Cabinet selected by the Premier, being particularly hostile to Chow Tz-chi as Minister of Finance, and was rather flabbergasted to find that His Excellency was just as determined as they were. He would have none of their nominations for the principal offices. All that he would agree to was that the vice-ministers of Finance and Communication might be taken from their party. The opposition of the Club to Chow Tz-chi is because he is known to be a strong man himself who enjoys the confidence of foreigners, particularly Americans, and of course the Anfuites who look to the Japanese for support have manifest reasons for preferring another man to Chow. On Tuesday the speakers of the two Houses of Parliament interviewed Chin Yung-peng, the Prime Minister, and found him obdurate. In these circumstances they asked him to withhold the nominations until he had called a meeting of the Anfu party. Next day, however, Chin took the bull by the horns and intimated to the various Ministries that no further subsidies were to be paid over to the Anfu Club, a decision which is bound to have disastrous results for the party. No fewer than 18 daily newspapers are affected by this ruling, not to speak of the several other agencies which are run in party interests. What will happen now cannot be prognosticated at the moment, but it is obvious that a split with far-reaching consequences is about to take place.

triumph for the advanced party in the North. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has already estimated to the Anfu Club that they are going to far, and this warning is not likely to be lost upon them. The great point is that there are liberal elements in the North with which the South ought to get into touch instead of regarding everything in Peking as savouring of reaction.

The Japanese are doing their best to rouse opposition to the Handley Page transaction and the American loan as breaches of the Associated Powers' understanding not to advance money to China until internal peace has been secured. But they are beating the air. The former is a straight-out business transaction and the latter is the continuation of a former loan contracted nearly three years ago. Of course the disturbing feature for the Japanese is the possibility of America, Britain and France being able to advance money to China alone and the contingent operations of this trio will not be altogether in the interest of Japanese finance.

The first of the Handley Page aeroplanes have reached Peking and been transported to Nanyuan where they are being erected. In about four weeks the first flights should be possible. In this connection it is rather interesting that one of old Caudron machines which the military still use came to grief near the Race Course a few days ago, the aviator saving his life by jumping out of the aeroplane before it crashed on to a grave.

Disbandment is being seriously discussed, and telegrams have been received from seventeen provinces approving of the scheme as outlined in the budget for this year.

Finance would seem to be easier this week. A considerable amount of remittances from the provinces have been received and a substantial surplus has also been released.
Influenza is epidemic throughout the North, many cases being reported in the capital.

THE CHINA COAST.

DEMAND BY OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS.

AN INCREASE OF PAY ASKED FOR.

We learn that a demand has gone in to ship owners on behalf of officers and engineers on river steamers and coast boats, other than those of the China Navigation Company, the Indo-China Company, the China Merchants, the Douglas Company, and Steamboat Company, for an increase of pay.

The scale that is now being asked for is, we understand, still a good deal below that recently granted by the Straits Commission for officers and engineers working on ships trading in the Malacca Straits and still more below the rates paid by the Companies which are exempted from the present action.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, the officers and engineers, who are in this instance acting in conjunction through their respective organisations—the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China—are determined that their salaries shall be raised to the scale demanded, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a means of compromise will be found to avoid the serious dislocation to the Colony's trade which would ensue in the event of the matter having to be fought out.

ROBBERS CAUGHT.

We learn that an armed robbery was attempted by five or six men with revolvers and knives at 1.45 p.m. to-day at No. 10, Po Hing Fong Lane, in the vicinity of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. headquarters.

The robbers were preparing to assault the inmates when whistles were blown and some Sanitary Board coolies "turned up." The robbers fled but two men were arrested. The Police are now making investigations with a view to effecting the capture of the rest of the gang.

HONGKONG'S PLAGUE SPOT.

WHAT A LOCAL PASTOR THINKS.

Following the letters which we published yesterday on the subject of the suppression or more strict control of the houses of ill-fame in Hollywood Road, some opinions have been taken of the leading men in the Colony, who are known by their position to have strong views on the matter.

In conversation with the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, a representative of the Telegraph was given some very outspoken opinions. Mr. Macdonald referred to the fact that among all social workers in the Colony there had always been active opposition to the presence of these houses. On many occasions he himself had made public reference to them, but the whole thing rested in the hands of the Government. If the women of ill-repute were cleared out, undoubtedly a great deal of immorality would stop, but, of course, it would not stop everything. If people insisted on breaking the moral law, then they would find the means to do it, whether these houses were there or not. He, and all other social workers, were keen to support any proper effort to get these houses done away with.

Mr. Macdonald went on to refer to the question of Police inspection that had been raised, and said that the Police had powers of inspection now. He did not know how far it was true, but he had heard that the mistresses of houses knew when the police were coming, and it was well-known by experience that if it ever came to a contest between the Police and such women, then the latter came out on the top every time.

Speaking on the subject of disease, he said that even if there were medical inspections it did not mean that a man was any more free from risks. A great many men did not know that, but he thought that there was no doctor either in Hongkong or anywhere else who would be prepared to give a \$50 bond that the woman he had just examined was free from disease.

He thought that it was fairly well known that things were not nearly so bad now as they were a few years ago. Not only were

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 50 1/2.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast—fine. Barometer—30.15 Temperature 3 a.m.—61 Humidity 2 p.m.—50.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal.—Frawley Company present "The Brat"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

there fewer women living in the houses, but he thought there were fewer men visiting them.

One thing he was very pleased to see in the references made so far to the subject was the emphasis of the need for more domestic life in the Colony. The removal of restrictions on young men as regards marrying would do a great deal. Things were a great deal better now in that regard than formerly, but there was still a great deal more to be done. To restrict a young man from marrying for ten years was putting a very great premium on morality—in fact it was a most heinous thing to do. It was up to the firms here to discontinue any such restrictions.

In connection with this point there was the housing question, for it was no use for a young man to bring a wife out to Hongkong if he had no reasonably priced and decent dwelling to give her to live in. The whole question of marriage and housing was very closely allied to the other question, for if the young men were in a position to marry and settle down at a reasonable cost, the desire to visit those houses of ill-fame would disappear.




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GERMANY GETTING TO WORK.

SHIP OF STATE
UNDERWAY.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—
Is Germany beginning, like
Kipling's ship, to "find herself"?
This question is prompted by a
speech delivered to-day in the
National Assembly by Chancellor
Bauer on the occasion of the
debate connected with supply.
Chancellor Bauer seized the
occasion to outline the policy of
his Coalition Government, which
has recently broadened its basis
by co-opting two members of the
Democratic party. His outline
was interesting, both for what it
showed and for what it sug-
gested.

He sketched far-reaching pro-
posals of legislation in social
affairs, emphasising that social
legislation was to be not an act of
grace by the Government, but a
recognition of the rights of
workers. So he spoke of workers'
councils, factory councils, and
economic councils, and of pro-
posals for arbitration in case of
industrial disputes.

He foreshadowed provision for
those disabled in the war, includ-
ing compulsory employment and
land settlement schemes.

Statutory sanction is to be
given, too, to the eight hours
working day, while a Bill is to
be introduced dealing with un-
employment insurance.

As regards foreign relations,
the Chancellor referred to the dis-
trust roused abroad by rumours
affecting the new German army
and by recent happenings in the
Baltic Provinces. He said that
plans had been submitted to the
Allies dealing with reductions in
the army which would have been
partly effected by October 1 had
the Peace Treaty been ratified
by then.

The Treaty had not been
ratified, however, and the
Government still had 200,000
troops in Germany, with as many
on the Eastern frontiers to defend
German territory until the
frontiers should be fixed.

As to the Baltic Provinces, the
Chancellor said that von der
Goltz was not the man he was
thought to be, but that in any
way the Government was
doing all that lay in its power to
comply with the wishes of the
Allies, the sharpness of whose
recent Note on the subject he
strongly condemned.

But what was perhaps of most
interest to the outside world was
his statement that the desire to
work is again manifesting itself,
and that consolidation is pro-
ceeding throughout the whole
body of the people.

There are still too many
strikes, he said, but the old wild
desire to strike at every moment
has gone.

Trade union and political dis-
cipline is again asserting itself,
and strikes are beginning to be
used for their old legitimate use,
as a last resort in trade disputes.
As evidence of this new desire
for work, Herr Bauer stated that
coal production has greatly in-
creased, although it is still
unable to support the great export
trade.

In the Ruhr district (he said)
38,000 additional men could be
employed, 20,000 of them
immediately.

This simply confirms what I
have been told at various in-
dustrial centres which I have
visited lately.

As further evidence it may be
cited that attempts have been
made for some time past to en-
gineer a strike amongst the metal
workers in Berlin, with a general
strike as the ultimate object, but
that efforts so far have failed to
make the metal strike general.

In foreign affairs, too, there is
a feeling of greater buoyancy.
Germany's trade with neutral
countries was never in doubt
if economic ways and means
could be devised, and now she
speaks openly in the Press of her
relations with Italy.

Efforts, too, are being made
towards an understanding with
France, an understanding
which it is believed could be
effected were it not for certain
personalities.

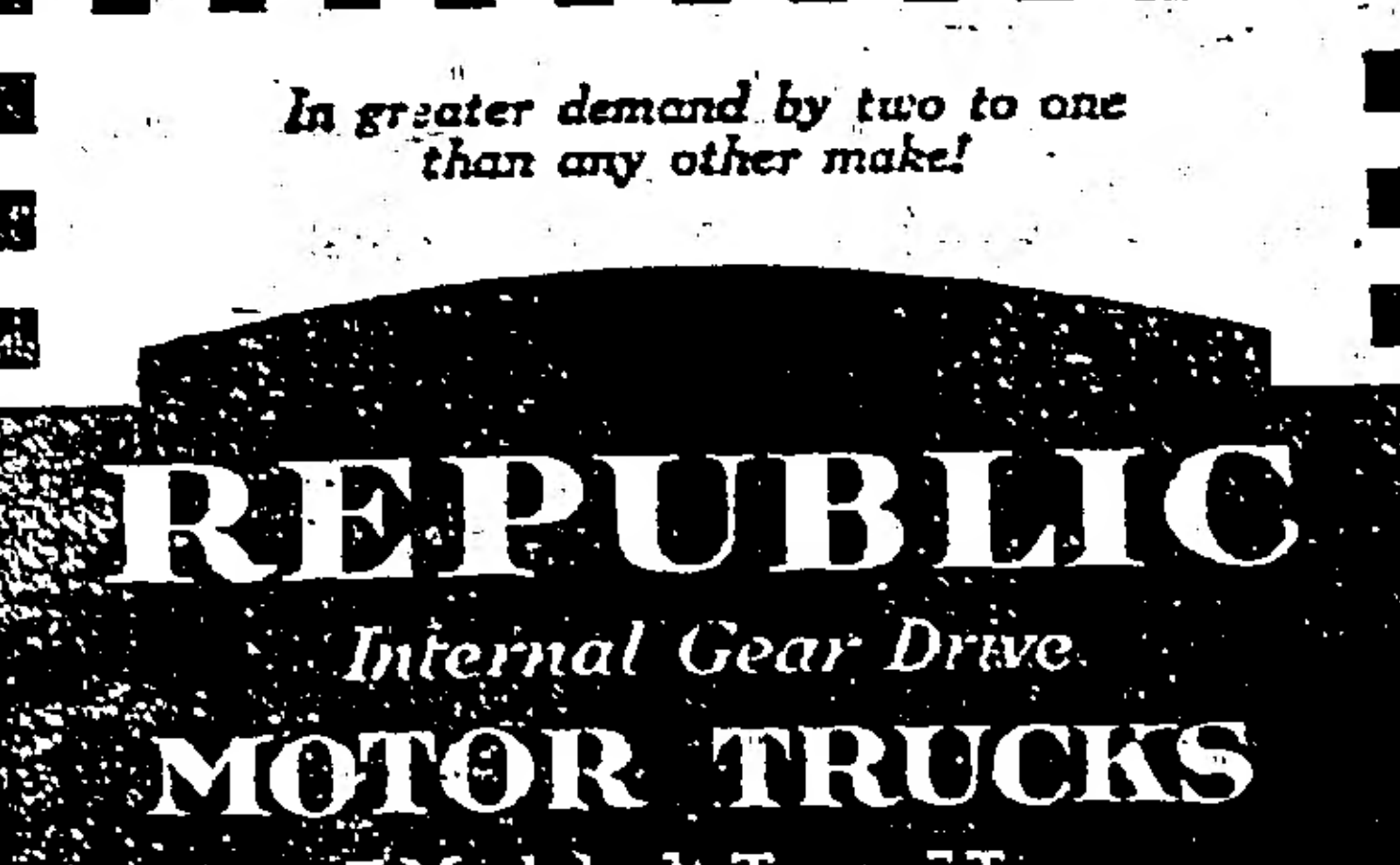
A deputation from Czechoslovakia has arrived here to study
commercial relations between the
two countries, while credits are
expected from England and
America.

So Germany's horizon is widen-
ing, and she is no longer so afraid
of isolation after the war as at
one time she was. She waits
with impatience for the ratifica-
tion of the Treaty, with all that
that means.

Herr Bauer read his speech to
the Assembly, losing thereby his
rhetorical effect.

This was characteristic of the
whole situation here. Germany
is beginning to find herself, but
it seems to be by blind instinct,
by the sheer habit things have of

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leadership, there is scarcely any
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Germany survives the coming
winter without an economic crash
it will be due to Allied bolstering
up and the sheer will to survive
amongst the people.—A. A.
Davidson, to the Daily Chronicle.

GENERAL NEWS.

A WIDOWER'S APPEAL.

London.—The Uxbridge Board
of Guardians has been appealed
to by an ex-soldier, a widower
with three children, who has ad-
vertised in vain for a nurse and
housekeeper. "I have had many
replies," he said, "but all the
women want to get married."

GALLANT SKIPPER AND HIS DOG.

Robert Fordyce, skipper of a
Government tug, was charged at
Ramsgate recently with landing
a dog in England without notify-
ing the authorities. It was stated
that defendant was skipper of the
tug which towed the first block
ship into Zeebrugge, for which
action he was awarded the D.S.O.,
and three months before the
signing of the Armistice he was
awarded the Meritorious Service
Medal for sinking a submarine
off Dover. Defendant said that
he gave instructions that the dog
should not be allowed ashore.
The chairman dismissed the case
on payment of costs.

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GERMANY AND DENMARK.**CONVERSATIONS AND HINTS IN 1908.**

Official documents state that when Christensen was Premier, in 1906, Kaiser Wilhelm arrived at Copenhagen on the occasion of the death of King Christian of Denmark. He was accompanied by von Moltke. On February 18, Captain Lutken (the trusted agent of Christensen) had a long conversation with von Moltke who in the name of the Kaiser and of Chancellor von Bulow said that Germany wanted an understanding with Denmark.

If Denmark joined England in the event of a war, or permitted England to use Danish territory, or rendered insufficiently strong resistance, then (said von Moltke) the last hour of Denmark would have come. German public opinion would demand that Denmark should be crushed.

Von Moltke admitted that it was possible Germany would lose the coming war and that France would take Alsace-Lorraine again, but France would not be able to help Denmark. He was very anxious that England should plan to land troops in Denmark. Esbjerg would be a good place for the landing of troops.

A short time later Captain Lutken was sent by Christensen to Berlin provided with instructions sanctioned by King Frederick. These instructions were to the effect that the King and the Government desired good relations with Germany in the event of a possible war, but that the Danish population did not share this opinion, a fact which was due to the events of 1864.

Von Moltke refused to give any undertaking to respect the neutrality of Denmark, and said that as soon as Germany knew that war with England was certain an ultimatum would be handed to Denmark asking her to declare whether she was a friend or an enemy of Germany.

Official documents also contain a statement written by the late King Frederick in regard to his visit to Berlin, after he was proclaimed King in the autumn of 1906. He then had a conversation with von Moltke, who said it would be impossible for Denmark to remain neutral in the event of war breaking out, but he intimated that Germany would be willing to concede Schleswig to Denmark if the latter would join Germany.

Among the documents is a letter from Count Mogens Frijs, an old Conservative leader, regarding his interview with King Edward in 1908 during the latter's visit to Copenhagen. King Edward said that, after conflicts respecting Fashoda and Morocco, had been settled successfully, he was convinced that peace in Europe would grow stronger and stronger; but he continued: "With a man of such an impulsive character as the Kaiser of Germany at the head of the greatest military Power in the world we can expect almost anything."

"I do not doubt that Denmark will do her utmost in order to

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TO BE LET.—A Vacant Plot of Land, in Praya East. Apply to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

A SHANGHAI FILM.**HOW THE "CHAMPIONS" WAS RE-RUN.**

The manager of the cinema company which reached Shanghai last week on route for Peking and Mongolia in search of romantic scenes for a million dollar production, "The Lotus Petal," saw possibilities of good "business" in the Autumn Race Meeting, and proceeded to make the most of the opportunity. The result will no doubt be that all the most interesting phases of the meeting will go down to history on the film, with perhaps a few additions unknown to official records. Nothing of note escaped the busy man with the camera, from the "finish" of the Champions to the cashing of a \$5,000 dividend. We have all supposed that Mr. John Johnston won the big race of "Silver Streak," but should not be surprised if the movie-maker discovered that the race was really won by Percy de Boscqham, who had dashed over the top in an aeroplane just in time to win the race and throw a villainous coup.

A second edition of the Champions was run off on Saturday, a field of ten turning out to embarrass the company, and doing a slight "quarter" in fine style, with a camera man on the back of a motor car which led the way. The race was won by Mids (a movie star) and it might be added, well shaken by the time the race was over. The "heroine" of the company was to have ridden the winner, but a rather too strenuous morning's gallop deprived her of this honour. It was the heroine, however, who, attired in full riding costume, rode the winner into the paddock and received showers of congratulatory, faithfully registered by the camera man. The making of the story went on in various parts of the enclosure, and if the finished picture happens to come this way we shall probably discover the November 1919 meeting to have been a frightfully romantic affair—N. C. D. N.

maintain her neutrality, and I hope she will succeed; but should Denmark's neutrality be violated by her southern neighbour I can only say Denmark cannot reckon upon receiving active help from England so quick that the occupation of Denmark could be prevented.

"The sending of the British Navy to Danish waters would be a dangerous matter, and could not be expected in any case in the first phase of war. But just as little as Denmark must reckon upon military assistance from England just as surely can Denmark be convinced that England, if she came out of the war undefeated, would at the declaration of peace use her whole influence in favour of Denmark and later would secure guarantees against any future violation of Denmark."

Christensen was immediately informed of this conversation. In the critical days of August 1914 neither Count Frijs nor Christensen indicated to the extent of one word that they had any knowledge of the views of British statesmen.—Exchange.

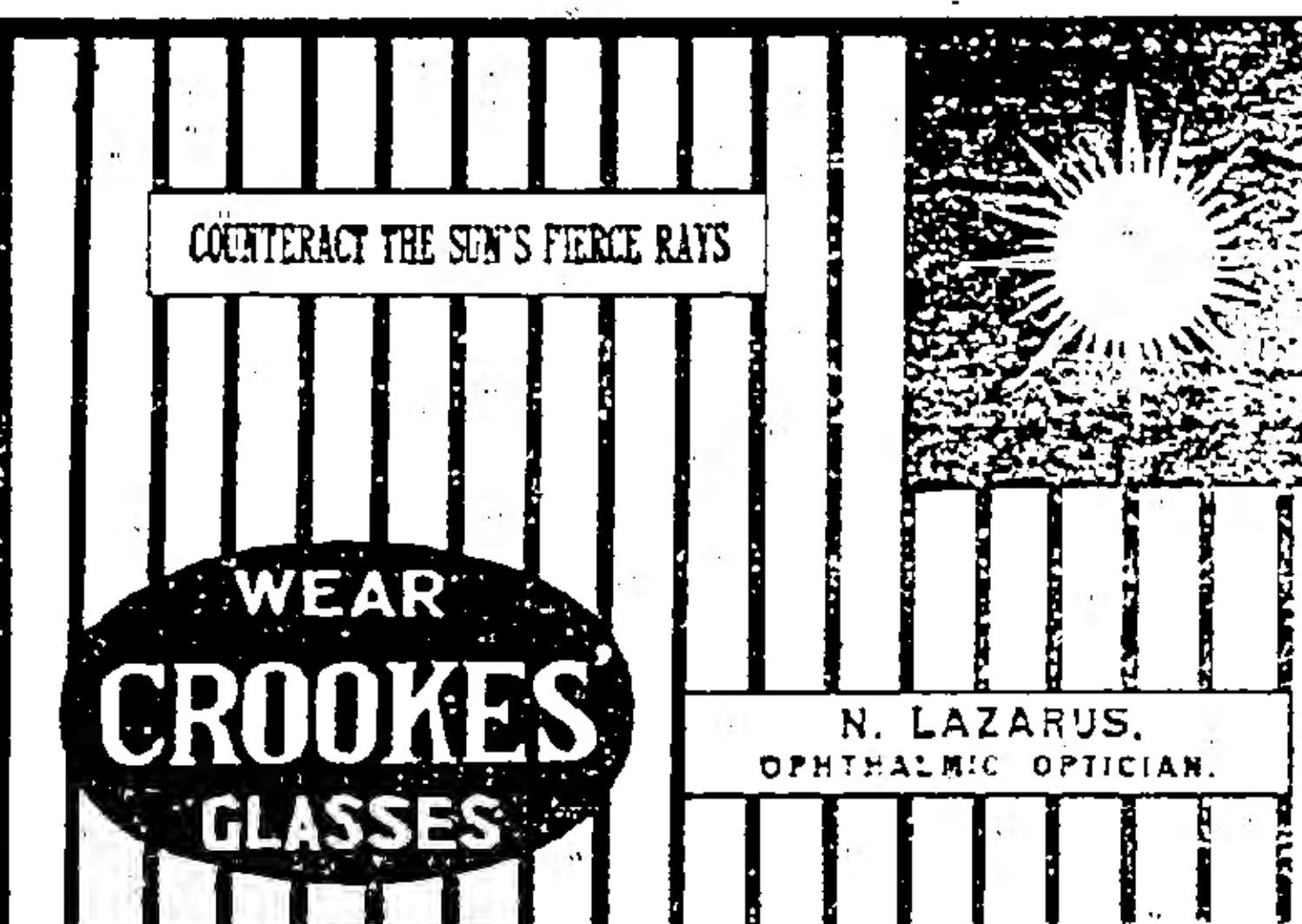
NOTICES.

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One Victor Tungs-tone Stylus will play from 100 to 300 records without changing. If used with proper care, four of these Tungs-tone Stylus should play 1000 records. We have them. Packages of four, etc.**MOUTRIE'S**

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.
TEL. 2877. TEL. 2877.

FURNITURE.**THE PRICE OF SECOND-HAND GOODS.**

If I had a thousand pounds with no particular call on it, says "W. F." in the Daily News. I would invest it in second-hand furniture, confident that the money would double itself within a year. Least however, there should be people in a hurry to take advantage of this 100 per cent. investment, let me offer a warning on the obstacles in the way.

The first and chief one is to get the goods. By this I do not mean that they are not to be had, but simply that if you want to get them you will have to elbow out of the way those who to-day are determined that the fewest possible number shall share in this real gilt-edged investment.

In my particular district there are half a dozen men who not so long ago worked at the cabinet-maker's bench. The war sent up the price of new furniture, and these ex-cabinet-makers have sent up the price of the old. It was innocently thought, when the price of the new goods began to soar, that the old might be used as some sort of a check. This is where the ex-cabinet-makers stepped in; with the result that to-day second-hand furniture is being offered in the dealers' shops at three times its original cost.

The method by which this result is achieved is a simple one. The ex-cabinet-makers attend every sale—from that in a workman's cottage, due to his death, to that in the home of the man sold up to pay his debts. They arrive early—in motor-cars—and remain late. They buy anything—and almost everything—from a fire shovel to a grand piano.

They commence the bidding; and unless the private man is possessed of the very longest purse they finish it. Their aim is to buy everything, and they will pay twice the price offered by the private purchaser; for, having secured the goods, they can then place what price they like upon it.

At an auction sale recently drawing-room furniture was sold at twice and bedroom furniture at three times its original cost. An old piano—and it was very old—was knocked down to one dealer for £19. It appeared in his shop not half a mile away on the following morning at £33. A bedstead which before the war could have been bought for 50s. was rushed up to £7; and a hall-stand was knocked down for £7 15s., to appear in another dealer's window next day at 15 guineas. These cases could be multiplied a hundredfold.

"The auctioneer?" He cracks a joke, smiles broadly and strokes his chin. High prices suit his book admirably. He is quite content.

OPIMUM-GROWING.**RIFE IN YUNNAN.**

The following letter from a friend in Yunnan has been sent to a Shanghai resident:—

Chaocong, Oct. 19.
I am writing you re the opium planting that is going on here openly and unhampered after years of restriction. Yesterday at the South Gate men were seen planting it. The seed can be bought for 80 cents a pint and one of the members of the richest families in the city has sent 5 bushels of the seed to be planted by his tenants in the neighbourhood. Among others, a Hsiang-ih has publicly planted, so the people are venturing. The strange thing is that the mandarins have very stringent proclamations at the city gates, but the people all know that these are merely put out to appease the foreigners.

No doubt revenue is earnestly needed. How can the North be snatched by the South without arms? So we will flood the country with opium and then with the acquired revenue let fire and sword have free play and then we will sing patriotic songs about love of country.

Opium-smoking is terribly on the increase, opium is hawked about the streets and markets openly, the pipes and all appurtenances are on every dirty little stall in the busiest parts of the town and some of the biggest opium sots are the officials.

Let Yunnan but have one year's good crop of opium and she will produce enough for 10 years' consumption by almost every man, woman or child in several provinces.

The people themselves are amazed at the retrograde step now being taken. They all know that opium is China's greatest curse.

NOTICES.**LADIES GLOVE SALE**

1,000 PAIRS DENTS' WORLD FAMED

KID GLOVES

SPECIAL PRICES FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

23 Button WHITE KID \$1.75 per pair, BLACK POINTS

WHITE KID GAUNTLETS \$2.25 per pair, WITH BUCKLE WRIST

WHITE KID EVENING

8 Button length \$3.25 | 12 Button length \$4.00 | 16 Button length \$4.50

BROWN NAPPA GAUNTLETS

WITH BUCKLE WRIST \$4.00 per pair.

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WATSON'S**DRY GINGER-ALE.**

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.25 Per Dozen.
..... 75**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.**XMAS CARDS AT WHITEAWAY'S****XMAS AUTO STATIONERY**

Portfolio Containing 6 neat Autograph Cards with envelopes.

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Box containing Six Choice Cards and envelopes. Small size neat folding card.

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SINGLE CARDS

We have a choice selection of Xmas and New Year Cards. All new and up-to-date.

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20 Des Vœux Road HONGKONG.

Order in good time
your wines & spirits
for Christmas from

A. S. WATSON & CO.
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Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Telephone No. 616.

Hongkong.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which required them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1919.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The fact that the people of the Crown Colony of Malta are to be entrusted with full responsible control of purely local affairs will not doubt be seized upon by supporters of the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association as a valid argument why their aspirations should be put into effect. That it is a reason why there should be some reform of the mode of government in Hongkong we agree, though it by no means implies that the demands of the Association named should be conceded. A larger measure of control over purely domestic issues and the recognition of the elective principle are points with which we are in full sympathy, but the cumbersome programme, full of anomalies, by which the Constitutional Reform Association seeks to attain these ends is one to which we cannot subscribe and with which the community generally is, we believe, not enamoured. Hongkong and Malta are not Colonies to which the same set of conditions applies, and thus what might be possible in the one case might not be wise or politic in the other. In point of fact, Malta has long had a form of government far more democratic than we have in Hongkong, and one which in many respects is fairer to the public than the scheme advocated by our own Constitutional Reform Association, since all its Unofficial members are returned by direct vote—there is nothing of that nominative principle which the Hongkong Association wants to see perpetuated.

Let us look at the form of Government which prevails in Malta, before recalling the measure which the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association wants to see adopted here. As in this Colony, so in Malta, the government is vested in an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, though the latter in Malta is named the Council of Government. The Executive Council comprises a dozen members, only two of whom are Unofficials, whilst the Council of Government has nine Official and eight Unofficial members, besides the President and the Vice-President, the former of whom is the Governor. All the Unofficials are elected, whilst neither the President nor the Vice-President has an original or casting vote. For the purpose of returning Unofficial members, the islands are divided into eight electoral districts, returning one member each, the total number of electors being about 7,500. It is interesting to note that the qualifications for voting are that the voter shall be 21 years of age, of British nationality and that he either have an income from immovable property of £6 per annum or that he pay rent to the same amount or be qualified to serve as a common juror.

From the foregoing it is obvious that conditions are totally different in Malta from what they are here, and we cannot conceive that even the Constitutional Reformers would favour an electorate based on like considerations. But there are two points in the Malta Constitution which we should like to see in force here, and these are the election, as distinct from nomination, of all the Unofficials, and the division of the Colony into electoral districts. Under such arrangements, even without the Unofficial majority, which is open to objections, we should get a more representative body of men serving on the Council, and a way would be opened for meeting the demands of Kowloon to distinctive representation. According to the Constitutional Reform programme, of the proposed nine Unofficial members only three would be chosen by direct vote of the community. But worse than that, it would be possible for some people to wield no fewer than three votes—that is, if they happened to be at the same time members of the Chamber of Commerce, numbered amongst the Justices of the Peace and were eligible for Jury Service. When we think of these features of the Constitutional Reform proposals, need it be wondered that public opinion is divided on the subject? We want reform, yes. But most assuredly the community does not desire the granting of the demands favoured by this Association with a high-sounding name but with only a fraction of the public at its back.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE NEW GARRISON REGIMENT.

During the week-end the Colony expected to welcome the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), but owing to the very heavy weather prevailing outside the boat conveying them, the 2nd Battalion, has not arrived up to the time of writing. The arrival of a new Garrison Regiment here serves to remind one of the long list of Regiments of the Line that have been stationed here in recent years, and it would be interesting to go back and recall a few of the former units. Within the last twenty years there have been no fewer than ten or eleven different regimental Battalions. It was either in 1902 or 1903 that the Welsh Fusiliers came out, and this regiment was followed by the North and Derby Regiment. In 1904 a battalion of the Middlesex relieved them, and following them were battalions of the 3rd Buffs (West Kents), K.O.Y.L.I., and the D.C.L.I. In September, 1914, the 2nd Batt. D.C.L.I. departed for India, afterwards seeing service in the war, and the Shropshires (a Territorial Battalion) came to the Colony early in 1915. The history now becomes more recent and the majority of residents remember when the Shropshires left for France, how they were followed by the Middlesex who did such fine work later in Siberia under Col. John Ward, M.P., and how the Manchester in August of last year came to occupy the garrison. The Wiltshires are now coming among us and we join in giving them a hearty welcome. The men are mostly young, who have volunteered for service after having done their bit during the war. Hongkong ought to be specially proud to have them, and we sincerely trust that they will be taken more into the life of the Colony than a garrison unit usually is.

THE RETURNED MEN.

Appropos of the closing thought, we should like to refer to a previous suggestion of ours that the young men of the Colony who have returned to take up civil life after war service should get together "into some sort of an Association to see if they cannot do something to make the lot of the garrison soldiers a little brighter and more cheerful. Hongkong is the only place in the Far East where there has been no attempt made to perpetuate that feeling of comradeship which as soldiers all these men shared. It is not a tribute to themselves to find that in this easternmost British Colony nothing has been done in the way of getting together. Apart from promoting the social interests of its members, such an Association in Hongkong could very easily show interest in all Service men here, and perform a work that would be intensely appreciated and at the same time well supported by other residents. Whether it is the feeling that selfishness would not permit of the successful running of such an association or what else, we do not know, but it does seem a pity that those who left the Colony to fight find no pleasure in any concerted action.

WHAT'S WRONG.

Undoubtedly, there is something permeating residents generally that kills any attempt to get anything of this nature going. There is scarcely any interest taken in communal socialness—the thing simply does not exist. People don't like to be told so, but it is nevertheless a fact that we are a conglomeration of little social cliques and groups. Socially we live in water-tight compartments, and a very great deal is lost by it. Except for those holding commissions the military population is unknown by the civilian; those residents who live at Kowloon would not be known by those on the Peak; Naval Dockyard people are considered very "cheap" by some who have a habit of looking down their noses; and so the merry circles go round. A man's position is considered of more importance than his human worth. It's been going on for a long time, and we don't suppose that we shall alter it. But it is just as well to refer to these things sometimes to bring people to a realisation that there could be something better. The men who have been away to fight know what it is to lose all social dignity and how much nearer they came to the heart of things in consequence. If they would only get together now and do something for those who are as they themselves once were, it would be a new and very welcome spirit.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN WE DO GOOD TO FELLOW-SUFFERERS WE INVEST IN A SAVINGS-BANK FROM WHICH THE HEART RECEIVES THE INTEREST.

A most enjoyable dance was held at the U.S.R.C. last night, being very largely attended.

In a sudden squall which arose in the early hours of yesterday morning, a foki of the Kowloon Godown Lighter No. 81, which was lying near the Taikoo Docks, fell overboard and was drowned.

A Chinese girl 19 years of age, living at Temple Street, Yaumati, was yesterday rescued from the harbour into which she had thrown herself in an attempt to end her life. The motive for her rash act is ascribed to unrequited love.

A Chinese passenger by the Empress of Asia, was to-day fined \$10 for the unlawful possession of a revolver. The lightness of the fine was due to the fact that he was a bona fide traveller. The revolver was found in his overcoat.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended November 22, totalled \$13,004, which is an increase of \$288 over the same week last year. For the 47 weeks of the year, the takings total \$649,815, which represents an increase of \$36,493 over the same weeks in 1918.

Five revolvers and 1,000 rounds of ammunition were the extent of a haul which the Water Police made on the Empress of Asia on its arrival here yesterday. A Chinese passenger was arrested and was to-day remanded at the Police Court on a charge of being in possession of the arms. Mr. M. K. Lo is defending.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, who returned by the Empress of Asia yesterday, goes into his old position of Puisne Judge. Mr. Melbourne, who has acted as Puisne Judge during Mr. Gompertz's absence, will in a few days revert to the post of Registrar, which will be vacated by Mr. H. A. Nisbet, on his leaving the Colony on furlough.

The good news that a Chinese woman living in Wanchai had won \$700 in a Chinese lottery brought on her track two Chinese, who, representing themselves as the members of a certain club, asked the woman to join them, after paying a yearly subscription \$15. Their hopes of having a share in the woman's good fortune, received a set-back when the woman refused to join the club. By threatening her, they at last succeeded in obtaining the \$15, but were later arrested by the Police on the receipt of information from the woman. Both the arrested men were to-day sentenced to six weeks' hard labour at the Magistracy.

A number of opium cases were tried by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court this morning. Many and various were the excuses which the defendants had to offer. The first man, charged with being in possession of 14 taels, which were seized on the s.s. Sunning, stated that the tea pot basket in which the drug was concealed was picked up by him. Another Chinese who had eight taels and was arrested on the Tung Wah Wharf said a friend gave him the stuff to bring back into the country. These two defendants were fined \$1,000 and \$500 respectively. A fine of \$300, or two months, was also inflicted on a Chinese arrested on the s.s. Tientsin. He had four taels of the drug.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Bombay, Oct. 21.—The Bombay Corporation has been discussing its constitution which the Bombay Government proposes to radically alter with a view to making it more democratic. After several animated discussions, in which some personalities were exchanged, it was decided to support a proposal that the number of members should be increased to 100, the retention of the principle of the corporation, the adoption of rental and rate basis as qualification for voting—payment of Rs. 20 per month rent or Rs. 20 per annum in rates carrying the privilege of municipal franchise. The retention of grandees and lawyers on the voting register was proved.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."] *Doyle.*

In the whole course of a lifetime, I do not recollect feeling so much difficulty in expressing my thoughts as on the subject of the harlot in our midst. I am taken aback and in danger of foundering, and feel in a bad way so far as putting my thoughts into expression is concerned. There is nothing so effective as restrained writing. The tendency to exaggerate is difficult to combat, but I want to congratulate the "Robt. MacWhirter" upon the manner in which he forbore from over-estimating the effects of the bawdy houses on the Colony's health.

The harlot and the anchorite—
The martyr and the rake—
He fashions each for his own ends
Its vital part to take.

A similar campaign to abolish these houses was started in 1907, 1908, and 1909. The Government would not do anything. Many years ago, when Mr. Taft was President of America, after he had been Governor of the Philippines and Secretary of War, he started a movement to run these women out of the East, as they claimed to be American citizens. The truth of the matter is that they are not all Americans.

The trouble is that there is a demand for this sort of business, and if this source is closed, you may get worse. Prostitution is as old as the hills and a necessary evil. It existed long before Christ and it has baffled hundreds of reformers. There are many who cling to the view that the abolition of the "American" houses will do more harm than good. They are only fifteen individuals of this class here, most of them old and with no chance of increasing their number; why not allow them to die out? After all, the evil is not so very pronounced in Hongkong. Why should we drive a few of these girls out and perhaps get Chinese to replace them?

The real complaint against these ill-fame houses is that liquors are allowed to be served, on which the proprietor of the business makes big sums. It is this which has ruined most young men, and the practice should be stopped by a regulation immediately. The lavish dispensation of drinks that is reported to be going on in these houses night after night is the main source of revenue for these people, and if the authorities were to take action on the lines I have suggested, they would help to close down some of these institutions.

If the Police isolated these so-called American harlots in a certain quarter, say at West Point, and prevented them from pursuing their calling in the very heart of the city and also prohibited alcoholic drinks being stocked or served to any one on the premises it would serve to stamp the evil out in the course of time. Most of these women are reputed to be considerably rich. Some of them, I am told, have subscribed a lot of money to war loans, both American and British. They had money to invest and they invested it in that way. Anybody who knows social conditions in Shanghai, for example, will be in favour of permitting these houses. *Verbum sapienti sat est.* The only way to crush this hydra-headed beast is to encourage early marriages. The tendency to-day is to get married late. If we look round in the Colony we will realise that Hongkong has a very predominant proportion of bachelors. If these bachelors were to join the ranks of the Benedicts, these houses would not be able to exist.

A greater danger to the Colony is the so-called laundresses who go over every ship that come into harbour, ostensibly for washing. Thirty-five per cent. of the crew fall victims to these laundresses. Young sampan and marine, scarcely out of their teens, who do not know enough of the world to act for themselves, have had their careers blighted by this practice of allowing laundresses to board the vessels.

UNION CHURCH.

LAST NIGHT'S SOCIAL GATHERING.

To conclude the celebrations of the diamond jubilee of Union Church a social gathering was held in the adjacent hall last evening, when there was a gratifyingly large attendance. Speeches were delivered, there was an enjoyable musical programme, refreshments were served, and the evening proved to be an exceedingly pleasant one.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie presided and introduced the Bishop (Dr. Lander). In doing so he referred to the bond of good feeling existing between all Christian denominations in the Colony. If there happened to be any little differences, then the Singapore papers came out with the heading "Ecclesiastical Quarrel in Hongkong," but he was glad to say that there was no such a thing known.

The Bishop spoke very appreciatively of the work that Mr. Macdonachie and the Union Church were doing. There were diversities of method between Churches but there was the same spirit. Having referred to how the Union Church had co-operated in many movements here, he concluded by congratulating the Church on its celebration.

Congratulations were also expressed by the Rev. C. A. Gimblett, of the Wesleyan Church, Dr. T. W. Pearce, of the London Mission, and Dr. Wan on behalf of the Chinese congregation.

It was announced by Mr. C. C. Hickling that the subscriptions to the special fund being raised now totalled \$10,970.

Dr. G. H. Bondfield gave an interesting address, recalling past times and making a strong appeal for support to the fund being raised.

During the evening it was announced that the Rev. Williams, a former pastor of the Church, would be coming up from Australia to act as Minister whilst Mr. Macdonachie is away on furlough.

Hearty votes of thanks were passed to the speakers and to those who had contributed to the programme, these being Miss Mitchell, Mrs. McLeod, Mr. G. McLeod and Mr. Anderson.

THREE QUARTER CENTURY FUND.

G. M. S.	\$300
Anon.	200
Mr. J. H. Wallace	100
Mr. A. G. Gordon	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell	100
A. K. H.	100
R. H.	100
The Hon. H. E. Pollock	100
Anon.	75
Mr. J. L. McPherson	50
Mr. Jas. Macdonald	50
Mr. M. M. Murray	50
Mr. A. Stevenson	50
Mr. R. Hunter	50
Mr. T. Oliphant	50
Mr. P. D. Wilson	50
Mr. P. W. R.	50
Mr. J. M. Smyth	50
"Sugar"	50
Mr. D. McNeill	50
Mr. John McIntyre	50
Mr. W. Kerr	40
Mr. T. L. Scott	30
Dr. G. H. Thomas	30
Anon.	25
Miss Mitchell	25
Mr. R. A. Ferguson	25
Mr. A. G. Passmore	25
Mr. A. Hamilton	25
Mr. D. McNeill	25
Mr. John Russell	25
Mr. R. Wallace	25
Mr. R. K. Duncan	25
J. McC.	25
Mr. H. Griffin	25
Inspector John Grant	25
Mr. D. Muir	20
Mr. John Ferguson	20
Mr. J. C. Fletcher	20
Mr. H. Dinnen	20
H. H. S.	20
Mr. W. Brown	20
Mr. D. Keith	20
Mr. S. Gray	20
Mr. D. Neilson	20
Mrs. L. J. Craig	20
Rev. H. B. Wells	15
Anon.	10
Mr. J. B. Spiers	10
Mr. J. Stewart	10
Mr. J. MacLachlan	10
Mr. G. McLeod	10
D. G. N.	10
Mr. G. Gerrard	5
Mr. W. L. Handyside	5
Collections in Union Church 16/11/19 and 23/11/19	351.49
Amounts previously acknowledged	7,252.69
	\$10,134.18

AGAINST SUNDAY FISHING.

14 of Man-Man fishermen are indignant at the breaking of an ancient unwritten law against Sunday fishing. The high prices paid for fish is said to have induced Scotch crews to violate the tradition.

THE WILTSHIRES.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

The Trasos Montes arrived this morning at 11 o'clock from Singapore with the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment. She was expected here on Saturday, but came in to-day owing to the terrific wind and high seas she encountered on Friday morning. The crew of the vessel state that it was the fiercest wind they have ever experienced. The Captain and the crew worked very hard. The gale started on Friday morning and spent its force on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Other ships in the same area were in distress. A tramp vessel asked for help on Friday night, but the transport was herself in difficulties.

Great havoc was caused on board. The bridges were knocked about and one of the life boats was carried away whilst other five were greatly damaged. The wireless was broken; in fact this was the first thing to go. The hospital was flooded and one of the gangways was blown off. There was a great deal of sickness on board. The wireless was repaired on Sunday. The vessel on arrival went alongside in the Naval Camber.

The battalion had a lovely trip up till Singapore, and except for the 14 hours of bad weather that they experienced leaving that port the voyage was very pleasant. During the gale the vessel went off her course, but on Saturday she was again on her right track.

The second battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment comprises 670 men and 24 officers. There are 24 married men with families. The troops were landed on shore at 12.30, and distributed to Murray, Mount Austin and Victoria Barracks. Fifteen officers have been located in Murray Barracks and some will be housed in the Peak Hotel for the time being. The Wiltshire Regiment band is a very fine one.

The following are the names of some of the officers—Colonel Wyndham (in command):

Majors Law, Timmis, Colver, Le Huquet and Raps, D.S.O., Captains Beaver, M.C. Hooper, Legg, M.C., James, M.C., Betts, O'Hanlon, M.C., and Blackly, Lieutenants Daddington, Beaven, Sergeant, Hicks, and Welsford, M.C., Second-Lieutenants Farmer and Anderson.

Most of the men have seen active service.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Rebuilding operations in Regent Street will deprive London of a couple of lions (says the *Morning Post*). But they will hardly be missed in that which is the most lionine of all London streets, with its numerous lions couchant, rampant, its lions walking, and one lion climbing a flag-staff. It was the architectural fashion of the epoch when Regent Street was built to sprinkle about lions in stone and plaster. A study of Greater London's lions, their various attitudes and expressions, is worth while. Perhaps the most humorous in expression are the lions at the Bushey Park entrance to Hampton Court. They look as if they had got up on the wrong side of their lairs and their breakfasts had thoroughly disagreed with them.

Scotland's declaration of independence was signed in the Abbey of Arbroath, an ancient burgh on the Forfarshire coast, in the year 1320. To celebrate suitably this historic event steps are being taken to hold a week's pageant and an old-world fair, and an effort is to be made to induce Royalty to take part in the proceedings (remarks a *Daily Chronicle* writer). The King is to spend a considerable part of next season in Scotland, and it is hoped that His Majesty or the Prince of Wales may grace the occasion with their presence. It may seem at first incongruous that the "King of England" should take part in a ceremony at which full vent will be given to Scott's patriotic feelings, but it shows how far we have travelled since the day when the declaration, ever memorable to Scotsmen, was signed. Arbroath, which was then known as Aberbroth-wick, is, as readers of Scott's novels know, the Fairport of "The Antiquary."

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The second Championship event was sailed on Saturday last in a moderate E. S. E. breeze which became light at about 4 p.m.

The Handicap class sailed course No. 8; Lyemun Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance—9.3 Miles. The class got away to an even start but were some 15 to 50 seconds late at the line. "Dione" led with "Jessica" to windward. At the Beacon the order was "Dione", "Rolla", "Jessica", "Dorothea" and "Colleen". "Dione" slightly increased her lead in the run down to Kowloon Rock but with the wind becoming lighter the 24 footers were able to hold their own and "Dorothea" being well sailed had little difficulty in saving her time and secured her second win.

The other classes completed over course No. 4; Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P). Distance—8.5 Miles. The club one Designs made a better start though "Halcyon" who was first over the line was a good deal to leeward of "Daphne" with "Ailsa" in the windward position. "Bonita" did not start. The class held one tack to the Kowloon shore sailing very evenly. "Ailsa" was first round the Beacon followed by "Daphne" and "Halcyon"; this order was maintained on the run to Cust Rock where "Ailsa" held a 20 sec. lead over "Daphne" who was 30 sec. in front of "Halcyon". On flattening their sheets and standing over towards the Kowloon shore the same order was maintained till "Daphne" helmsman, the club's Commodore, adjusting the trim of his boat caused her to point higher and passed "Ailsa" who encountered more tide on the port tack. He rounded Channel Rocks with a lead of one minute and setting his spinnaker smartly was able to increase his lead slightly on the run home.

The Heyward-Hays class got off to a good start with the exception of "Owl" who was late in arriving at the club house and two minutes behind the gun at the line. "Dawn" was in the windward berth but slightly behind. "Ursula" was followed by "Sirius". "Sirius" went to the Hongkong shore and not finding the wind, was considerably behind at the Beacon. "Ursula" pointing higher than "Dawn" was able to round with a two minutes lead. Helmsmen should remember that a boat running free must keep clear of any other competitor, be on the port or starboard tack. "Ursula" held her lead on the run down to Cust Rock and when the wind lightened, further increased it by a fair margin thus winning. "Sirius" made up considerably on "Dawn" whilst going to Channel Rocks and through "Dawn" leaving too much water at the mark was able to get a windward position and round one length in front. This lead she slightly increased on the run home.

The Gael class got off to a fair start with "Gael" in the windward berth to "Joan", "Thecla", "Toinette". The best to the first mark produced even sailing and "Gael" despite her sail setting badly at the leach was just round the Beacon and held her lead to the Cust Rock. On setting course for Channel Rocks "Toinette" pointing higher than "Gael" succeeded in passing her, as did "Joan". "Thecla" experienced trouble with her peak halyard and lost some time.

Toinette won comfortably from "Joan" who successfully gave time to "Gael".

The 1st event of the Cruiser Championship will have to be sailed, no yacht completing the course within the time limit.

RESULTS.

HANDICAP CLASS.

(Start at 2.30 p.m.)

Yachts.	on ing	Corrected
Course.	Time.	Time.
Dione	Scratch	424.46
Rolla	132"	435.28
Jessica	132"	435.31
Dorothea	6.08"	438.06
Colleen	6.54"	432.49
Diana	6.54"	D.N.S.
Ayesha	6.54"	D.N.S.

Position	Points for Race.	Points to Date.
(1) Dorothea	8	16
(2) Dione	6	11
(3) Rolla	5	11
(4) Colleen	4	8
(5) Jessica	3	6
(6) Diana	-	-
(7) Ayesha	-	-

SCHOOL FOOTBALL.

TO-MORROW'S MATCHES.

To-morrow's matches in the Hongkong Schools Football League are as follows:—

SENIOR LEAGUE.

St. Joseph's v. St. Stephen's; kick-off, 2.15 p.m., referee Mr. Langford.
Queen's v. Diocesan; kick-off, 3.30 p.m., referee Mr. Langford.
Both matches at the Club ground, Happy Valley.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

St. Stephen's v. Queen's College; kick-off, 2.15 p.m., referee Mr. Townsend.
Diocesan v. St. Joseph's; kick-off, 3.30 p.m., referee Mr. Townsend.
Both matches at Causeway Bay.
Wanchai v. Ying Wah; kick-off, 2.15 p.m., referee Mr. J. McCubbin.
Queen's College ground, Causeway Bay.

THE GYMKHANA.

DETAILS OF HANDICAPS.

The handicaps for the St. Andrew's Gymkhana Meeting are:—

"A" CLASS 3/4 MILE.	
Red Ensign	132 163 lbs.
Burning Daylight	131 156 "
Malcolm	130 152 "
Gentle Cat	131 151 "
Swallow	132 150 "
Lovejoy	123 147 "
Alexander	131 146 "
"B" CLASS 3/4 MILE.	
Ringwood	131 158 lb.
Maybe	130 153 "
Snuffbox	132 149 "
Rheostat	131 147 "
White Fang	130 147 "
Dalesman	131 145 "
Tonic	132 145 "
Morning Star	130 143 "

ONE AND QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

Red Ensign	132 163 lb.
Paper Money	131 158 "
Malcolm	130 152 "
Gentle Cat	131 151 "
Lovejoy	123 147 "
Snuffbox	132 145 "
DISTANCE HANDICAP 1 1/2 MILE.	
Lead	Scratch.
White Chalk	5 Yards.
Rheostat	10 "
White Fang	10 "
Gray Boy	20 "
Comet	25 "
Variety	30 "

HOCKEY.

The following will play for the Hongkong Hockey Club, at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow, at Happy Valley, against the H.K.S.B. Mountain Battery:—G. H. Haskett, C. C. Hickling, M. L. Railton, E. J. R. Mitchell, Rev. Martin, J. P. Jones, R. A. Brand, E. L. Sim, W. H. Edmonds, B. D. Evans (Capt.), A. K. Mackenzie.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

(Start at 2.35 p.m.)

Yachts.	on ing	Corrected
Course.	Time.	Time.
Ailsa	owes	424.55 445.37 1/2
Bonita	Scratch	D.N.S.
Daphne	"	442.25 442.25
Halcyon	"	443.41 443.41
Position	Points for Race.	Points to Date.
(1) Daphne	5	8
(2) Halcyon	3	5
(3) Ailsa	2	7
(4) Bonita	-	1

HEYWARD HAYS CLASS.

(Start at 2.40 p.m.)

Yachts.	on ing	Corrected
Course.	Time.	Time.
Sirius	Scratch	502.33 502.33
Ursula	owes	421.22 452.04 1/2
Dawn	Scratch	502.52 502.52
Liza	do	D.N.S.
do	do	D.N.F.

Gael CLASS (START AT 2.45 P.M.)

(Start at 2.45 p.m.)

Yachts.	on ing	Corrected
Course.	Time.	Time.
Gael	Scratch	519.05 519.05
Toinette	do	512.35 512.35
Joan	owes 42 1/2"	516.33 517.15 1/2
Thecla	Scratch	520.47 520.47
Asthore	207 1/2"	D.N.S.
Dorothy	207 1/2"	D.N.S.

Position	Points for Race.	Points to Date.
(1) Toinette	7	10
(2) Joan	5	12
(3) Gael	4	8
(4) Thecla	3	3
(5) Asthore	-	-
(6) Dorothy	-	-

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per the s.s. Empress of Asia:—Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Barron, Capt. Waymark, Mr. H. M. Beere, Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Benson and 2 children, Miss M. E. Burdett, Judge Gompertz, Miss E. C. Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Eaton and infant, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Eakin, Miss A. Godfrey, Mr. E. J. Hanaford, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLachlan, Rev. and Mrs. W. J. McKee and four children, Mr. H. J. Mitchell, Mr. A. F. Pringle, Mr. R. Mc. K. Preston, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Potter and three children, Mr. O. E. Ringquist, Mr. J. B. Starr, Mr. V. L. Whitney, Miss G. A. Hewitt, Mr. R. Mattingly, Mr. Jacobo Quart, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. White and son, Lieut. T. C. Caper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alkes, Miss MacFadden, Sir Paul Chater and servant, Mr. H. Dilekian, Miss L. N. Arnuhly, Mr. J. F. Grose, Mr. C. A. Lonn, Mr. Y. S. Loo, Mr. E. S. Mohler, Mr. C. W. Rieco, Mr. F. Steenken, Miss A. Wilkin, Mrs. M. Rose, Mr. C. E. Albert, Mrs. S. E. Breton and infant, Mr. M. S. Higgins, Mr. W. L. Bridges, Mr. Chen Yen, Mr. Han Tao Chen, Mr. W. K. Chen, Mr. Chen Yu Fong, Mr. Tsun Chee You, Dr. I. Conception, Miss D. M. Rohrer, Mr. W. B. Cooper, Mr. M. D. Dizon, Mr. M. V. Laveanos, Mr. W. J. Fowler, Mr. J. A. Fortune, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gonzalez, Lieut. Payne, Lieut. Thomas, Mr. E. W. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald, Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Baise and son, Miss M. H. Blackadar, Mrs. D. M. Biggar, Miss M. Drury, Miss A. Emmel, Miss W. A. Eaton, Mr. W. R. Farmer, Mrs. M. and Miss E. Griffith, Major and Mrs. A. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lyall, Mr. R. E. Markley, Mr. T. W. Marsh, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. F. H. Peaty, Mr. L. F. Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. and Miss Pomeroy, Miss M. S. Chisholm, Rev. D. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Tennant, Miss E. H. McMahon, Miss M. and Miss C. Gifford, Mr. Louis Quart, Mr. C. F. Todd, Mrs. S. M. Le Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Miss Allright, Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. S. M. Church, Mrs. P. Irevard, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lane, Dr. Ma Luk, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Magougal, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh and servant, Mr. J. J. Simon, Mr. H. M. Wolfson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kirkland, Mr. F. H. de Breton, Refina Mendoza, Mr. Geo. de Breton, Rev. V. Breton, Mr. Chao Lum Shih, Mr. Tzee How Tsen, Mr. Ting Teh, Mr. Yee Yuan Yung, Mr. Wong Shun Chen, Mrs. F. M. Christy, Mr. Cheek Seng, Mr. R. G. Dobbin, Mrs. C. A. Everhart, Mr. H. R. Franz, Mr. M. V. Gallico, Mr. W. E. S. Grey, Mr. J. P. Heilbronn, Mr. H. D. Hart, Hon. Kweichin and servant, Mr. M. M. Kalaw, Mrs. C. B. de and Miss Lavin, Lieut. T. J. Kane, Mr. J. H. Millard, Mr. H. R. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maitland, Dr. and Mrs. M. Martin, Mr. G. Villina Martinez, Mr. R. D. Plagman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pierce, Mr. J. J. Russell, Mr. Jack Ryan, Mr. Sy Hay Pin, Mr. Sia To Nam, Mr. B. E. Sherman, Mr. A. Sklarevski, Mr. D. W. Smith, Master D. H. Lay, Mr. D. S. Lo, Mrs. M. A. Peterson, Rev. S. Tamayo, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Updergraff, Mr. and Mrs. G. Whitley, Mr. H. B. Warren, Mr. Wing Kee, Mr. Wong Fou, Mr. H. J. Wallwork, Mr. A. R. Fraser, Mr. A. Wascianski, Mr. L. W. White, Mr. H. G. Lingman, Mr. L. J. McDermott, Mr. H. W. Lexa, Mr. C. Mays, Mr. M. E. Mitchell, Mr. B. G. Oswald, Mr. U. H. Beesley, Mr. C. K. Blackenship, Mr. F. Armado, Mr. N. Berry, Mr. Foster Bergend Ahl, Mr. C. E. Rock, Mr. Edward Heshim, Mr. Venancio Pe Yao Ju, Mr. S. Kurozawa, Mr. H. I. Liebman, Col. T. H. Lantry, Mr. W. B. Millard, Jr., Mr. A. W. MacFarlane, Miss J. M. MacFarlane, Capt. O'Brien, Mr. J. V. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pfeiffer, Miss T. Robinson, Miss Josephine Rem, Mr. Go Tong Chiu, Mr. J. Sullivan, Mr. F. A. Siefert, Mr. D. W. Smith, Mr. T. Sit, Mr. D. Sim, Mrs. E. F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Travis, Rev. G. Ramirez, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wallace, Mr. Perry Wearne, Mr. G. H. Willis, Mr. So Ho Tay, Mr. W. Molitor, Mr. H. Esposito, Mr. G. A. Girard, Mr. W. R. West, Mr. J. F. La Scala, Mr. P. W. Mayhew, Mr. J. E. Martin, Mr. C. N. Miller, Mr. E. Milde, Mr. R. L. McSherry, Mr. P. Abeabe, Mr. F. Skievski, Mr. J. Brodie, Mr. F. Armado, Mr. C. C. Due, Mr. and Mrs. C. Emberger, Mr. W. J. Boothby, Mr. C. Austin, Mr. A. Lowe, Mr. T. Parrish, Mr. Geo. Jehley, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mr. Lee, Sgt. Billbough, Mr. H. Bland, Mr. C. Crell, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. G. Gonzalez, Mr. L. N. Jones, Mr. C. B. Johnson, Mr. T. Keshala, Mr. J. M. Kyte, Mr. M. Lemplidis, Mr. T. M. Munday, Mr. L. P. Morgerson, Mr. O. Olsen, Mr. A. Rosal, Mr. J. M. Spellana,

NOTICES.

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POSSESSION OF A PISTOL.

EUROPEAN FINED.

S. J. Clay, residing at the Hongkong Hotel, was to-day charged at the Police Court for being in unlawful possession of an automatic pistol.
Sergeant Willis said he did not consider the offence very serious, as the defendant had a permit for the arms which he obtained in a foreign country.
The defendant said he was passing through the Colony and was not aware that a permit for the arms was necessary. He had, moreover, no further service for the pistol.
The defendant was fined \$10, the pistol being confiscated.

Mr. A. Sall, Mr. G. Spillionopoulos, Mr. M. Tichu, Mr. G. Tornpin, Mr. S. Vidal, Mr. J. Zardias, Mr. C. A. V. Brittain, Mr. Wm. H. Punter, Mr. Wm. Rovbowham, Mrs. Edicia Par and infant, Corp. White, Mr. Neil, Mr. J. Barrett, Mr. O. Brown, Mr. E. Dearance, Mr. O. Espenosa, Mr. J. M. Gariup, Mr. C. E. Johansen, Mr. J. N. Kennedy, Mr. A. Krist, Mr. J. G. Lopez, Mr. D. Montz, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. S. Martinsen, Mr. E. Rodriguez, Mr. E. Richardson, Mr. L. Sanchez, Mr. R. Salazap, Mr. G. Taranilla, Mr. A. Teitem, Mr. T. Urtal, Mr. J. Wals.

JUST WHAT HER BABY NEEDED.

Anxious mothers everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing; it is for the benefit of such mothers that Mrs. Louis Ramsay, of Litchfield, Illinois, U.S.A., permits the publication of the following letter. She says:—
"My baby caught cold in her stomach and bowels, causing irritation. After the first dose of Baby's Own Tablets her bowels became more regular and the movements more natural. I have found the Tablets just what the baby needed and cannot say too much in favour of them as a medicine for the little ones."
No home where there are babies or young children should be without Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs, and are perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant. They are recommended in cases of simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, headache; they make teething easy, quickly relieve colds, expel worms, promote peaceful health-giving sleep.

Of chemists everywhere, also post free, 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

COMPULSORY WEDDING RING.
Miss Damer Dawson, chief of the women police of London, advocates a law compelling married men to wear a wedding ring in plain view at all times.

NOTICES.

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MARINE ENGINES

FOR YOUTH.

ARTISTS AND THE
OF PROLONGING
LIFE.

Serge Voronoff, Director of the Laboratory of Physiology at the College de France, made recently to the Surgical Congress held at Paris a startling communication, which may possibly be the solution of the dream of scientists of all ages, viz., to prolong life by restoring youth to the aged.

He claims that by grafting interstitial glands on old he-goats and rams he has made them frisk like kids and lambs.

He sees no reason why, by grafting the interstitial gland of a monkey on an old man, his youthful powers and vigour should not be restored to him.

Dr. Voronoff has already been successful in grafting organs of monkeys on to human beings, and he expresses great confidence in his new discovery.

The interstitial glands belong to one of a set of five minute glands hidden away in various parts of the human frame.

At the last meeting of the British Association Professor Keith pointed out that these minute glands have only recently come to be recognised as parts of the machinery which regulates the growth of the body.

All the glands are minute organs: a man might pack the entire series in his watch-pocket. The five glands are: the pituitary and pineal, attached to the brain; the thyroid in the neck; the suprarenal and interstitial glands in the lower part of the trunk.

Modern scientists have found that the growth of the body may be retarded, or accelerated, or completely altered if one or more of these glands be injured by accident or functional disorder.

Knowledge of the existence of the substance of the interstitial gland is many years old; the evidence which leads to the belief that this scattered element is directly concerned with the mechanism of growth is of quite recent date.

Professor Keith says, "In seeking for the mechanism which shapes mankind into races, we must take the interstitial glands into our reckoning."

The College de France is an ancient and honourable seat of learning, and Dr. Voronoff, its present professor of physiology, is an accomplished scientist.

But neither the dignity of the one, nor the progressive spirit of the other, will suffice to give more than a passing interest to the announcement, telegraphed from Paris yesterday, that life and vigour can be prolonged by grafting the glands of the lower animals into human beings.

This experiment is not new. The late Sir Victor Horsley was, I believe, the first to investigate its possibilities, and the conclusion at which he and his co-workers arrived was that the results, though good, were very ephemeral, and that in order to obtain any real benefit, constantly repeated grafting operations were necessary.

It was then found that results equally good in their immediate effects could be obtained by taking extracts of these glands by the mouth or by injecting them under the skin; so that, except in the very rare cases in which the oral or subcutaneous methods cannot for some reason be tolerated, grafting operations are now never practised.

Claude Bernard, the distinguished French physiologist, who died in 1878, was the first to call attention to the functions of these glands, and even in his time there was much talk of the possibility of prolonging vigour by introducing the gland substance into the male economy.

Unless Dr. Voronoff has discovered something quite new, which is unlikely, we seem to be back again in 1860 searching in these glands for a vital essence which will transform into something resembling the Struldbrugs, whom Gulliver found on the island of Luggnagg, the creatures who never died, whose prevailing passions were envy and impotent desires.

It is as dangerous to-day as it ever was to try to put new wine into old bottles.

The introduction, by grafting or otherwise, of fresh energy into an old body may seem for a brief moment to stimulate; but when the inevitable reaction comes, with it will come a hastened dissolution. For though you may renew certain of the humours of the blood, you cannot renew them all.

At 60 years of age and even earlier we are mere re-sultants. We can keep going, but only at a suitable pace; if you hurry that pace we only fall the sooner.

AN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

WHY THE SERGEANT WENT
TO A FRENCH
CHURCH.

A writer to the *Daily News* says:—Close to theatreland, within sound of the busy hum of a West-end market, and tucked away unobtrusively between a well-known restaurant and a humble cafe, is a little French church.

Of outward appearance, it boasts none; yet the interior, full of the beauty and of the atmosphere of the typical places of worship on the Continent, is the rendezvous now, not only of the Catholic and French worshippers, but of Englishmen and Englishwomen.

Last Sunday, the broad oak bench in the third row was occupied by myself and a burly sergeant in the A.S.C. He brushed the priest's holy water off with a khaki handkerchief, sniffed appreciatively at the incense, and yawned frankly in the face of the emotional little priest who delivered the short sermon in flying French.

But he gazed round contentedly at the waxen tapers, at the various altars, at the flowers, and at the stately. This evidently, was not his first appearance, for more than one member of the assembly gave him, a friendly nod of recognition.

With the last shrill pipe of the choir and the last crash of the organ we sallied forth into the open.

"You like the service?" I inquired of him, mid a hubbub of salutations and "Bon-jours."

"Well," he answered slowly, "it's not the service so much, miss, but the French folk were mighty good to me out there, so I come here to say 'Thank you,' as it were."

A PHANTOM FIGHT.

200 MEN "STRIPPED TO
THE WAIST."

A sensational statement was made by Alderman Roberts at the monthly meeting of the Llanelly Borough Council recently.

An application had been made by the Discharged and Demobilised Soldiers' Association for the use of the Market Hall for an "assault-at-arms."

It was proposed to have among other things a boxing exhibition. Roberts, in an impassioned speech, opposed the application, and held that it was the duty of a public body to prevent the evils associated with boxing contests.

He alleged that on the night of a boxing match at Halfway Grounds "from 200 to 300 men were seen in the People's Park fighting one another, the majority of them stripped to the waist." The motion to grant the use of the hall was defeated by 11 votes to 5.

The result has created indignation among the discharged soldiers, and the speech has come as a bombshell to the people of Llanelly.

The boxing match referred to was held at the beginning of September, and one resident close to the park said, in answer to inquiries, that he saw a crowd in the park one night some weeks ago, and witnessed several fights, but did not see anybody stripped to the waist, though three or four had their coats off. It was a great exaggeration to say that there were hundreds fighting.

There is no doubt that the picture has been absurdly overdrawn. The police give an absolute denial to the whole story.

It is nearer the truth to say that after the closing of the public houses a fight was quietly arranged, and there are plenty of people about the square to make up a crowd of a hundred or two at that time of night. All was calm within an hour.

Opinion in the town is that the alderman has been drawing on his imagination, or that someone has been "pulling his leg." There is great resentment that this character has been given to a town which since the war has been as law-abiding as any in the kingdom. The Free Churches have taken a strong stand against boxing in public buildings.

Dr. Faustus is the only person who ever renewed his youth, and I am sure that if he had been the opportunity of a second lease he would emphatically have declined it.—A correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*.

EXPEDITION TO THE
ANTARCTIC.RED INDIAN AND BOY
SCOUTS WISH TO
TAKE PART.

Commander John L. Cape, the organiser of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, which is to embark on the Terra Nova next June, is now inviting applications from scientists to join him on his five years' cruise to extend our scientific and commercial knowledge of the South Polar regions.

He particularly desires to hear from fully-qualified men in the following branches of scientific knowledge:—Geology, Surgery, and Meteorology, Physiology, Biology, Cartography, and Photography, Hydrography.

His party will number 51—17 shore work and 34 in the ship—and will include a number of Scott's and Shackleton's men. Among numerous applications to join the expedition are several from women—one of them a demobilised W.R.E.N.—who are willing to undertake any kind of useful work so long as they can share in the great adventure.

"Of course we have had to refuse their requests," said the Commander to a *Daily News* representative, "though I have induced them to take up at home the work of knitting Balaclava helmets and other woollen comforts."

"I have also had lots of letters from absolute youngsters, of no experience, including some Boy Scouts. They are very keen to go, but I need scarcely add that we cannot accept them."

"Applications have come from Spain, Norway, Russia, and Canada. In the last category is one from a Red Indian, who says that his little trails with dog teams in the snows of Northern Canada have trained him for such hardships as the expedition will have to face. He asks me, in his broken English, to let him know whether I can accept him, so that he can get himself fit, if necessary, to travel 500 miles a day—an impossible distance in the time. He adds that he has a 64-in. chest expansion, and hopes to extend it to 7 inches."

Before it leaves Britain the Terra Nova will visit the chief ports of the country. In the interval it will be fitted with oil engines and another deck to convert it into a "push-deck ship."

GERMAN WAR CRIMES.

GRANDSON OF THE GREAT
IRON CHANCELLOR
CHARGE.

Paris, October 4.

A demand has been made to the German Government for the extradition for trial by Court-martial of eight Germans, including Count von Bismarck, grandson of the Iron Chancellor, against whom Lieut. Decaux, chief military magistrate at Lille, has formulated terrible charges.

Count von Bismarck is accused of having ordered 14 inhabitants of the village of Valenciennes to be shot. According to the testimony of the villagers, the shooting took place under revolting circumstances. It is alleged that a few minutes before they were executed the unfortunate people were brought to the public square, where Bismarck gave orders for them to be stripped. It is further affirmed that after they were shot he ordered the wall at the foot of which they lay and several houses in the vicinity to be fired.

Prevost, a brewer, of Visely, was accused by the German Commandant of having incited a rebellion of the inhabitants of this locality, and Bismarck, it is stated, ordered him to be shot without trial. The story told by witnesses is that though Prevost had several bullets in his body he was still breathing when Bismarck finished him off with a lance and threw his body into a horse pond.

According to the *Chicago Tribune* the Supreme Council yesterday discussed the bringing to justice of German officers guilty of committing acts in violation of recognised rules of warfare.

Great Britain, France and Belgium have prepared long lists of officers of the German Army and Navy whom they will insist upon extraditing and trying before an International Court.

It is understood that the British list comprises the names of a number of U-boat commanders, as well as Zeppelin and aeroplane pilots who bombed London.

A long list of German officers, doctors and guards guilty of cruelty in the prison camps where Allied soldiers were confined is also made out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

At Happy Valley.

GYMKHANA

Admission ... \$1.00.

Tickets Now On Sale.

The Race of the day

"ST. ANDREW'S CUP"

H. E. The Governor has kindly consented to give away the cups at the conclusion of the meeting.

MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

At the Theatre Royal,

at 9.15 p.m.

LECTURE

By Mlle. H. Van der Flier. Booking at Moutrie's.—Seats to any part of the Theatre \$1.00 each. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 20 cents each.

The Chair will be taken by His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, Kt., K.C.

The lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures of intense interest, among which is shown the bombardment of Antwerp. The photographs were taken from an aeroplane and German shells are plainly seen bursting over the town.

A quantity of beautiful bronze plaques specially designed for the Fund by a famous Belgian artist will be sold, by ladies before and after the lecture. A number of these plaques were purchased by the Belgian Government for presentation to ladies in foreign countries who had helped in collecting money on behalf of the destitute and suffering people. Price \$5.00 each.

Do not fail to purchase one of these beautiful plaques of historic value. It will serve to remind you of the great victory of Freedom over Tyranny.

At Volunteer Headquarters.

FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.

GRAND MASKED BALL.

Prizes will be given for the most

Attractive Dominoes.

Admission ... \$5.00 each,

including light refreshments.

SATURDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

at 3 p.m.

Admission ... \$1.00.

CABARET, TOMBOLO.

DANCING, TEA, ETC.

Also

THE "EVERYTHING" STALL

DANCING will continue until

Midnight.

Motto for 19th & 20th December:

"DANCE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE."

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA

CLUB.

The St. Andrew's Meeting

in aid of

The devastated Villages of

France Fund

on

Saturday 29th November 1919

at 2.30 p.m.

ENTRANCE \$1.00.

It is hoped that Members of the Jockey and Gymkhana Clubs will purchase Tickets and not avail themselves of their Season Tickets.

H.B.L. DOWBIGGEN

Hon. Secretary

Hongkong, 22nd Nov., 1919.

NOTICE.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR

On Saturday, 29th November, 1919,

and the following day.

Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys.

In a large variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 30th November, 1919, after which date the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY W-LL" OF TOYS!

Children's Stall of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls, etc., Sweets and Confectionery of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen cordially invited. All Children welcomed. Hongkong, 28th Nov., 1919.

WANTED

WANTED.—Employment by Marine Engineer. Apply Box 284 Hongkong Telegraph.

P. & O. S. N. COY

THE S.S. "TRAZOS MONTES"

9,000 tons

will leave for

LONDON

Via Vladivostok and Suez about 1st December for freight apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY.

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

It is proposed to form an Association to promote boxing competitions in the Colony. All those interested in the project are requested to attend at the offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, Prince's Buildings, (First Floor) on Thursday the 27th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

N. J. GEDGE

F. C. JENKIN

J. C. WILDIN

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE

The Steamship

"ELKHORN."

having arrived, from Seattle via ports, on November 24th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on December 1st, 1919, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after December 1st, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Voeux Road, C.I.

Hongkong, 24th Nov., 1919.

G. R.

NOTICES.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 1st day of December, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Wanchai Gap Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Wanchai Gap Road	feet feet feet feet	24,200	150	\$312

G. R.

NOTICE

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

In order to enable the contractors to complete the work in connection with the above hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the flooring, tiles, paint work, etc., the public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by Advertisement in the local newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this 6th day of

November, 1919.

For the

HONGKONG HOTEL Co., Ltd.

Proprietors of the

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK,
LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road C.I.

Hankow Branch: Fohshoh Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Precaution is important in all things

This applies to your own finances. The

best way of providing for the future, freely,

is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

WITH US.

\$1 to start.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to

THOUSANDS.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the above Schooner as she lies in damaged condition in Shimonoseki Harbour. For particulars apply to Murio Shokwai, Shimonoseki.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday the 24th instant, Mr. R. Rodenfuser, Acting Agent of the Messageries Maritimes will take charge of the Hongkong Agency.

J. TOURTET,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd Nov., 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES WILL BE HELD ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, FROM 4.30 TO 7 P.M.—

TUESDAY, 4TH FRIDAY, 7TH MONDAY, 10TH FRIDAY, 14TH MONDAY, 17TH FRIDAY, 21ST MONDAY, 24TH THURSDAY, 27TH

ADMISSION TO DANCE ROOM EACH DAY \$2.00 PER HEAD, INCLUDING TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"EAST IS WEST."

THEATRE ROYAL

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley

presents the

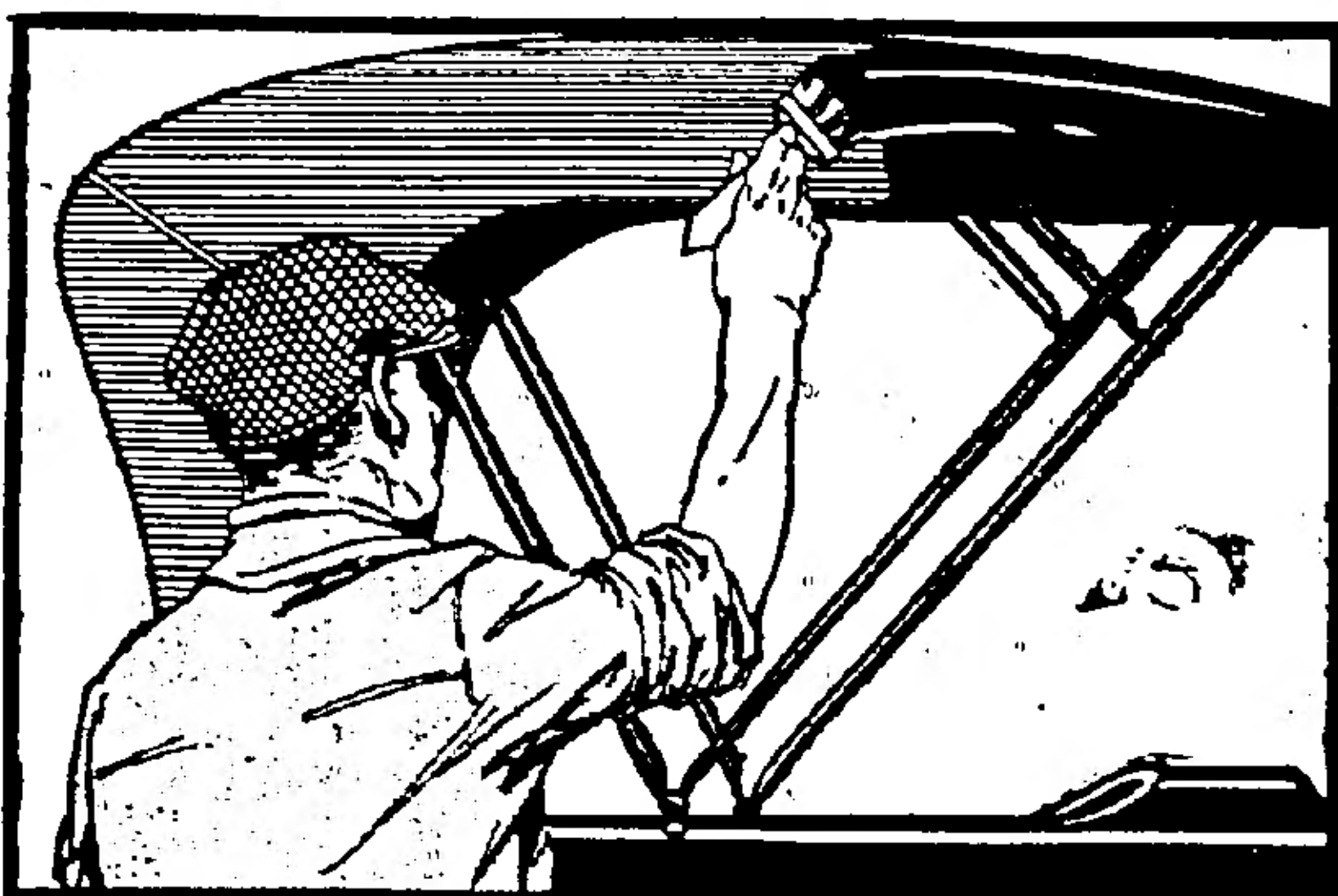
FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN REPERTOIR OF THE LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

LAST NIGHTS 9.15 LAST NIGHTS
"THE BRAT"

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26 "THE MISLEADING LADY"
THURSDAY, NOV. 27 "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"

Prices As Usual. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.



Are Your Top and Side Curtains Gray and Dusty?

If so, you, yourself, can easily, quickly and inexpensively make them look like new with

JOHNSON'S BLACK-LAC

It will only take an hour or two and the car is ready for use immediately as this wonderful product dries instantly. One coat gives a rich, black, waterproof finish—just like new.

For Mohair or Leather Tops

Johnson's Black-Lac gives equally good results on mohair, leather and imitation leather tops. It goes on easily and quickly without a lap or streak. It does not rub off on the hands or clothing. Just the thing for renewing automobile and carriage upholstery.

For Worn Metal Parts

Johnson's Black-Lac should be used to touch up worn, rusty fenders, tire rims, running boards, radiators, lamps, guards—and in fact all metal parts. It is not only a matter of making your car look better, but in using Johnson's Black-Lac, deterioration, rust and destructive wear are prevented.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS-ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

2 Queen's Buildings
SOLE AGENTS.

FRENCH STORE

FRENCH BREAD

The Leading Brand in The Colony

The undersigned beg to inform the Public in Kowloon that from the 1st December henceforth our assistants will distribute bread in Kowloon between 6.30 to 7.30 a.m. daily. All customers who wish to have "French Bread" are requested to register their names and addresses at The French Store.

THE FRENCH STORE.
5th floor, Hotel Mansions

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE."

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hols Wharf Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th November will be subject to rent.

All claims against steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th December, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"SAUCON"

having arrived from New York via ports, on Nov. 20th, 1919 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Nov. 26th, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Nov. 27th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating Agents

U. S. Shipping Board.

5th floor, Hotel Mansions

Hongkong, 20th November, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "KNIGHT TEMPLAR".

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 24th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	5/11 1/2
Demand	5/13 1/2
30 d/s	5/15 1/2
60 d/s	5/2
4 m/s	5/2 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	218 1/2
T/T Japan	207
T/T India	229
Demand, India	229
T/T San Francisco & New York	104 1/2
T/T Java	271 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	10 05
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/3 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	5/3 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	5/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/4 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	106
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	10.40
6 m/s. France	10.51
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	104 3/4
T/T Bombay	229
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	229
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	212
Demand, Singapore	218 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	3.85 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	27.20
Bar Silver, per oz	75 1/4
forward	73 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts pieces	\$1 dis.
" 10 "	\$0.50 dis.
" 5 "	\$0.37 pm.
C. coins	3 1/4 pm.

NOTICES.

1 2 9 . 3
MILES PER HOUR

ON

SHELL

The New British Record created by Captain

Gathergood in the recent Aerial Derby.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (South China) LTD.

STRIKE-TIME HABITS.

WHY THEY SHOULD LIVE

Mr. Edgar Rowan, wrote to the *Daily Chronicle* during the Railway Strike:—

We have now had a week of the railway strike, and if you could fall-in all Londoners for medical inspection you would find that the "health curve" has taken on a distinctly upward tendency. The sum total of health in London to-day is undoubtedly greater than it was a week ago.

And if, instead of looking at tongues, you could test tempers, you would also find that there is more good temper and cheerfulness in London to-day than there was last Saturday.

For it is a curious fact about the particular kind of human nature that we stock in this country, that we are never really at our best except when we are having to "rise to the occasion" to meet some crisis or emergency. War and strikes are severe if salutary medicine, and it would be better could we find something less drastic that suits our constitution as well, but the thing best worth doing now is to look on the bright side of things, and see how much good we have got out of our present troubles.

A slight and rather fragile girl-worker said to me yesterday, "I suppose when this strike's over we shall drop back to our old ways." Back—you will notice, as if it were a downward step to return to the state of affairs as before the strike. Although she has had occasional lifts by bus or car, she has walked on an average three miles to business in the morning, and three home again at night. The first day was a little punishing. Then she learned the wisdom of stouter and low-heeled shoes, with thicker stockings, and now she not only does the walking easily, but feels the fitter and stronger for it. There is a colour on her cheeks which did not come out of a bottle or a pot, or wherever those face-stains come from, and she certainly did not look the bleached, hot-house plant that used to represent her idea of beauty and interest.

If you could get the figures it would be instructive and cheering to see how many more miles have been walked by Londoners this week than in a normal week, and you would see the relation

KARDEX CABINETS

THE MOST MODERN FILING SYSTEM EVER INVENTED HAVE ARRIVED IN HONGKONG.

YOU WILL WANT ONE TO PRESERVE YOUR RECORDS.

BETTER ORDER NOW & AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

this open-air exercise bears to the improvement in health.

As for the improvement in temper, it is almost unbelievable. For some obscure reason we tend to get snappy and discourteous when things are going well. But put us up against a common disaster or inconvenience and an amazing sense of brotherhood comes to the surface. That is why the only successful experiments in Socialism have been carried out in small boats in mid-ocean, after the liner has sunk. That is why, during the war, the most cheerful and optimistic people were in the front-line trenches, and the most pessimistic were drinking tea in Whitehall.

The most cheerful crowds I have ever seen in London have been in the streets and in the packed buses and lorries during the past few days. I am told the good nature displayed recalls London in war-time, but as I was then engaged elsewhere and otherwise I cannot say. The people did not seem to be cheerful in a deliberate and painstaking manner, but spontaneously, with the instinctive comradeship of the muddy trench or the drifting wreck. The idea seemed to be,

"Well, hanz it all, you're inconvenienced and I'm inconvenienced, and we may have worse troubles yet, so for heaven's sake let's be jolly and cheerful."

If we can carry on so well for a week, why not keep it up after the strike is over—why not keep up the walking habit, for one thing, and why not (though, quaint folk that we are, it is difficult when things go smoothly) keep up the cheerful comradely spirit, and the little courtesies and kindnesses of hard times?

A CHINESE AIRMAN'S ESCAPE.

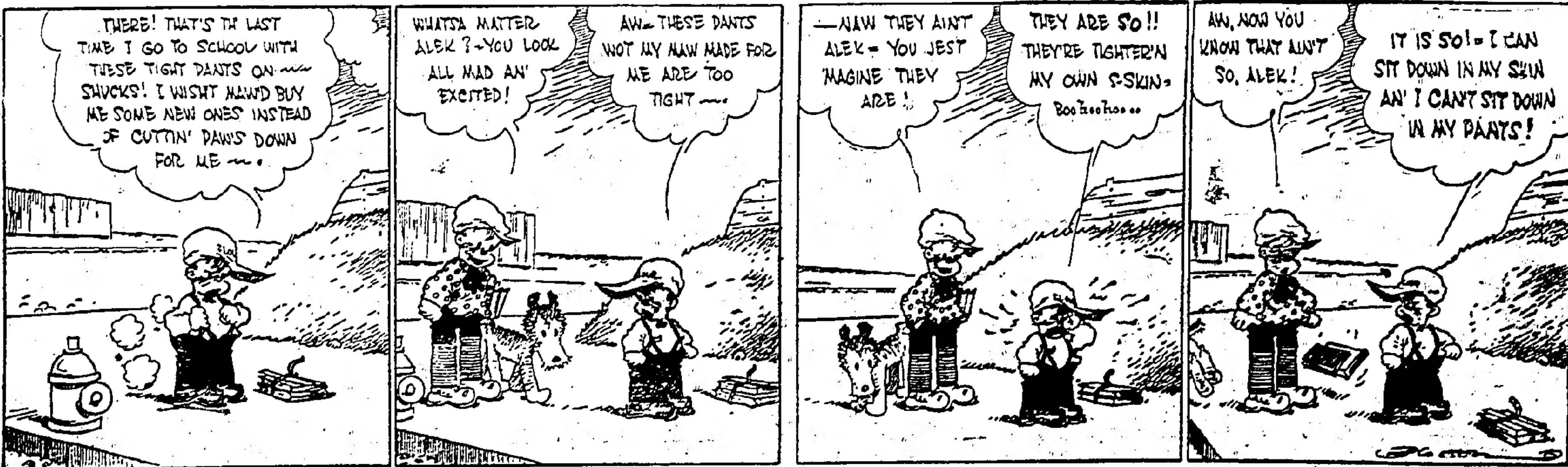
Peking, November 12.—A further instance of the remarkable nerve of the Chinese in the air was furnished by a pilot flying recently in the vicinity of Peking in an old French machine supplied to China many years ago. Engine trouble developed, the pilot planned down near the earth, saw some large grave stones immediately ahead too late to turn, jumped from his machine and alighted without injury. A few seconds later the impact drove the engine through the pilot's seat. The pilot rode back to the aerodrome on a donkey.

LIKE THE CARAT MARK ON GOLD

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Alec Has Sure Proof of That!

BY BLOSSER



THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

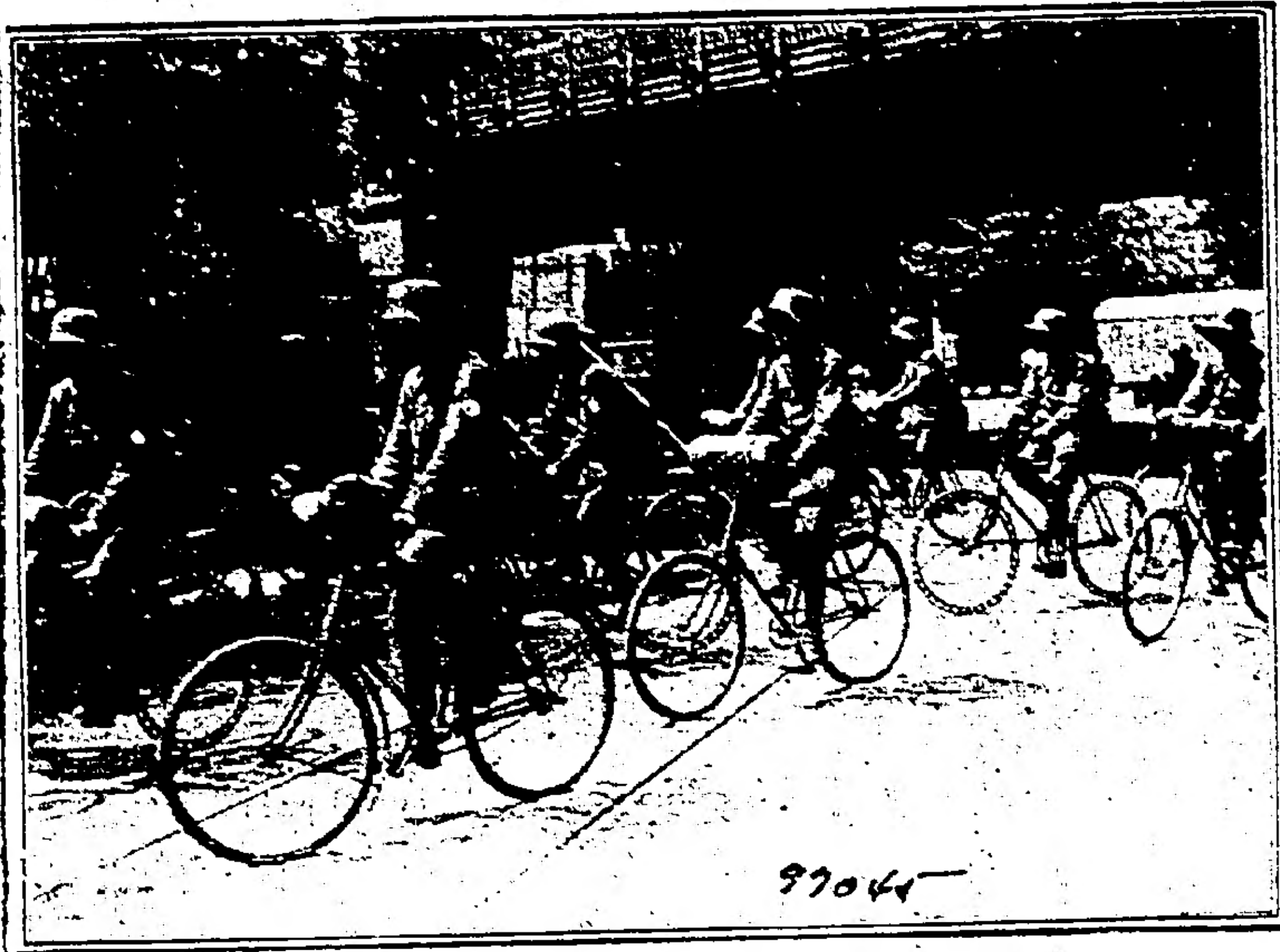
WISH TO SERVE YOU.

BEST CARS. PROMPT SERVICE.

MODERATE PRICES.

RING UP THE FAMILIAR

977.



Rubber is still scarce in Germany. Above are seen the Defence Minister's new cycle battalion on patrol duty through the streets of Berlin, the tyres of most of their bicycles being made of coiled springs instead of the customary pneumatic tyres.



Photo: Underwood and Underwood.

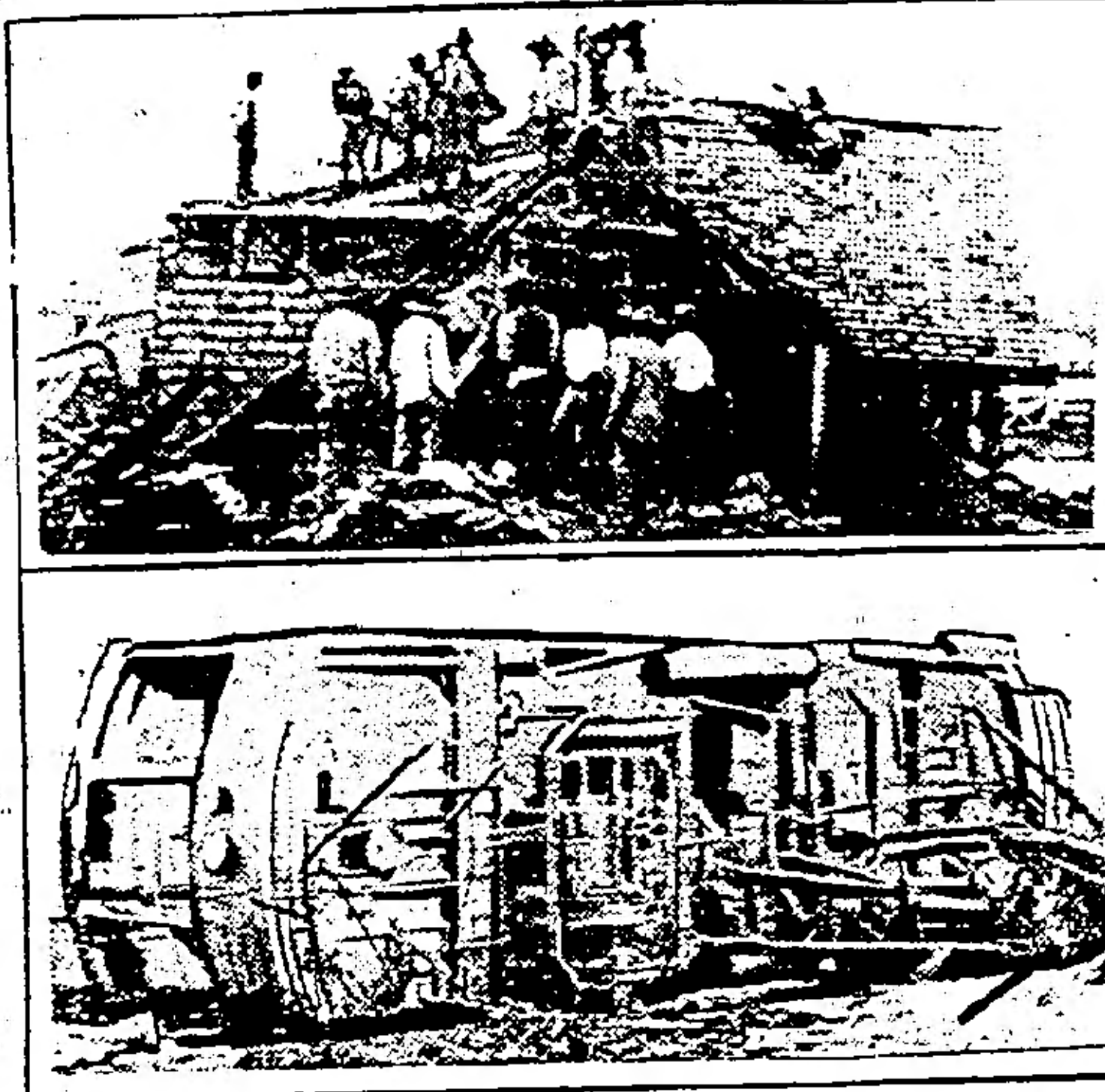
The latest photograph of Field Marshal Hindenburg, in civilian clothes.



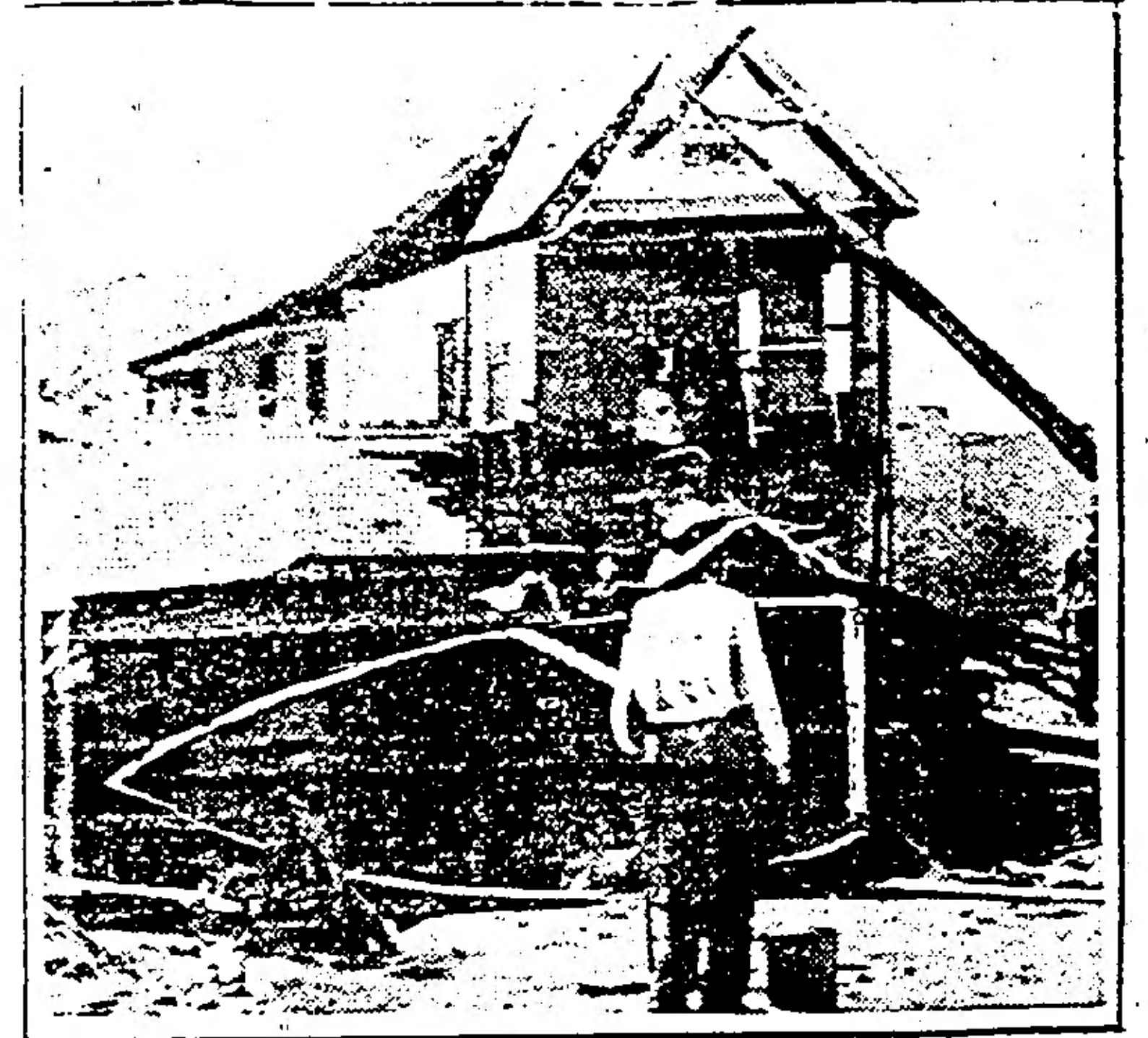
Dr. Mary Gordon, of London, recently appointed as delegate to the International Conference of Women Physicians.



The town of Corpus Christi, Texas, was recently visited by a terribly destructive storm. The photo shows one of the streets, the day after the big storm, filled from end to end with a mass of debris. Mexicans here are at work cleaning up the wreckage.



The house above, was floated ten blocks on the flood and the street car below overturned while going to the rescue of Corpus Christi citizens.



This house was lifted by the hurricane and flood that struck Corpus Christi and deposited on top of the boat, part of which is seen in the foreground.

COMING BOOM IN TRADE.

BRITAIN'S CHANCE TO SEIZE A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, recently wrote to the *Daily News*:—
Let us suppose that anybody had been told in March or April of 1918 that in another 18 months time a triumphant Peace Treaty would have been signed, and that exports from the United Kingdom would have risen to the rate of £1,080,000,000 per annum. In those dark days such a prophecy would have been difficult to believe. We were in retreat, and the Channel ports were in such imminent danger that we made stores of food to save London from starvation through the cutting of the Dover communications.

Well, it is true that our exports have risen to the amazing figure of £1,080,000,000 per annum. And it is true also that a Peace Treaty has been signed and awaits ratification. Yet the writings and speeches of this present time are characterised by an extraordinary note of pessimism. We are told that our trade is "ruined" and approaching disaster. Production, we are told, has sunk to such a low ebb that we are on the verge of an abyss. Current rhetoric, indeed, is full of "chasms," "abysses," "gulfs," "precipices," and other varieties of the steep descent.

The amusing part of it is that as the wallings increase our trade also increases and unemployment grows less. This in spite of words than no assistance from Majesty's Government. The situation, in fact, is largely taking care of itself.

Next to the United States of America, we are in a singularly fortunate position, and it would, I think, take much more bungling

than has actually been accomplished to make it impossible for Britain to do a huge trade in the near future. It is perfectly true that America emerged from the war almost unscathed in point of war casualties, and enormously invigorated by stupendous war profits. Next to America, however, Britain has the best trade in the world, and is in the best circumstances to take advantage of a great opportunity.

It is true that there is still an abnormal excess of the case I dealt with in these columns on August 21. I then showed how much of the import values are due to high freights (which are really invisible exports), and that here is still a great tribute coming in from overseas investments. Since then the position has further improved, as I said it would, and the Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons on August

18 has been sternly rebuked by the facts of the case. The much trumpeted "adverse balance" is indeed disappearing, and is fated to disappear entirely.

The record of exports of British goods only is singularly encouraging. In December last the exports were £38,300,000; in the month just closed they amounted to £74,800,000. I should like to know what greater rate of progress in exports than this could be reasonably, or even unreasonably, expected.

If we turn to the entrepot trade—the export trade in imported goods—we see that this was almost negligible at the end of last year, and that it has already recovered to £15,300,000. This, be it remembered, in spite of the fact that Europe has been out of action as a market.

What are the prospects? I have said that next to the

United States the United Kingdom at the close of the war is in a triumphant position in the world of commerce. She is one of the three white nations with a great coal supply. Germany, the third of the coal triumvirate, has lost part of her coal by the Peace Treaty, and is under obligation to furnish large quantities of her remaining output to France and Italy for nothing, as part payment of indemnity. North Germany will have serious need to import coal from this country.

As for production generally, it is quite untrue to say that it is in the doldrums. The fact is that there is an enormous demand for products which cannot be satisfied. Not only the export market, but the home market has expanded, and there is a ready sale for everything that can be produced, whether furniture, or brassware, or

cottons, or woollens, or hardware, or glass, or railway waggons.

In spite of the demobilisation of over 3,000,000 men and a great army of munition workers the number of unemployed is less than in many normal years of peace. The trade union unemployment rate is very low, and the number of persons drawing unemployment donation is a fractional part of the millions who have been demobilised from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, and munitions.

A world which has been denuded of stocks is calling for supplies. That call will increase, and we are probably on the verge of one of the greatest trade booms in commercial history. It is a time for counsels of despair, and not for the panic-stricken "sacking" of useful servants, but for courage and confidence.

BREVITIES.

Grain growers of Western Canada are organizing a political party to be a factor in Dominion politics.

An electric alarm clock which awakens deaf sleepers by jarring their beds has been invented in Germany.

As many as 40,000,000 germs have been found in one cubic centimetre (about 1/16 of a cubic inch) of milk.

After growing for ten years the Japanese cypress, one of the smallest specimens of the horticultural world, reaches the size of a golf ball.

Digging pits to catch wild elephants in Mysore, India, has been stopped because of the suffering it causes animals injured by the fall.

Calgary, Alberta, has municipal baseball diamonds, soccer fields, golf links and grounds for other sports. There are 5,000 golfers in the population of 75,000.

An American financier estimates that one million Americans will visit England and France and spend four billions of dollars next year.

In Africa the Madi women make beer of millet-seed and it is served free of charge in one particular hut.

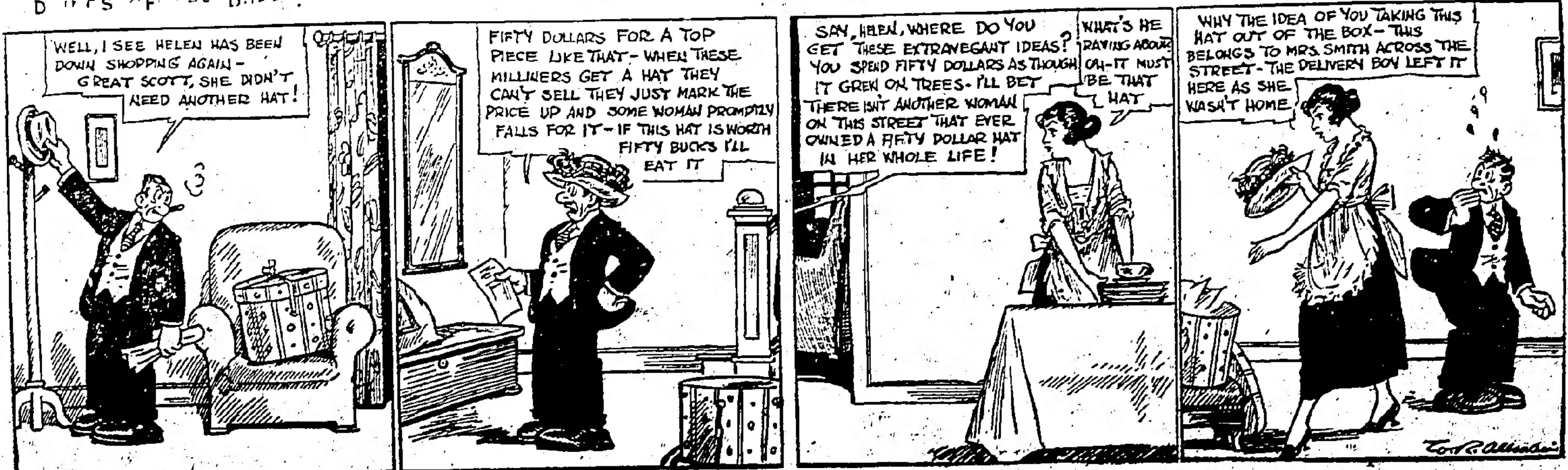
Delaware Indians were the first commercial salt merchants in America. They made salt from the brine springs in New York state, and sold it to settlers in 1670.

A giant airplane weighing 19,000 pounds is under construction in Mysore, India, has been stopped because of the suffering it causes animals injured by the fall.

D O G S A R E D I F F E R E N T

Tom was a little fooler a ty!

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

Libby's

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR LIBBY'S QUALITY GUARANTEED

Roast Beef

CONNELL BROS CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

YOUR TELEPHONE!

THE OPERATORS AT CENTRAL ARE READY TO SUPPLY YOU WITH QUICK SERVICE. HELP THEM AND YOURSELF BY OBSERVING THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE RULES:—

WHEN CALLING, SPEAK SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY WHEN GIVING YOUR NUMBERS TO THE OPERATORS.

EMPHASIZE THE FIVES AND THE NINES WHEN ANSWERING. ANSWER PROMPTLY. AND SAY WHO YOU ARE.

DON'T LET YOUR COOLIE ANSWER FOR YOU.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Sole Agents **Studebaker** Tel. No. 1913.

THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 25, Des Voeux Rd. Central. G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a "world wide" reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

XMAS GIFTS
CHEAP SALE

ALL KINDS OF LACE WORK, EMBROIDERIES, & LADIES' FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

GREAT REDUCTION

For Another 15 days, From 15th to 29th, November 1915. COME EARLY! DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

Tel. No. 997, 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

NOTICE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Underigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Made in London.

COMRADES OF THE ROAD.

A STRIKE PEN PICTURE.

Mr. H. T. Kemball Cook writes to a Home paper:—

When I set out for the first time to walk from my suburban home to the City I was numbered most emphatically in the ranks of the grumblers. For all these years I had been catching the same train at the same time every morning meeting the same people in the same carriage, growing with them when I was held up outside the terminus, glowering at any stranger who dared to enter the carriage sacred by long custom to myself and my friends—my friends? Were they really my friends? I am beginning to wonder. In the last day or two I have begun to wonder at many things.

And now? I shut my garden gate in the morning with the feeling of one entering upon the unknown and disliking it. I was not sure whether I could walk to London; the distance by train had never seemed formidable. I had played often enough with the idea of living further out, but now the very need of making an unaccustomed turn, the very sight of a long, long road, stretching out before me and of the unchartered miles still to come was strange and terrible.

But I set out, head well down at first, looking neither to right nor to left. I had walked half a mile perhaps before I was aware of others—many others.

Here's a go, mate." The voice seemed to be addressing me, but at first I was incredulous. The expression "mate," is one I particularly dislike, and I looked round sourly enough. The person addressing me looked like an artisan. He was smoking a short clay pipe, he carried what looked like a heavy bag of tools, and he was grinning at me in a friendly, not to say familiar, fashion.

Apparently he meant to be friendly, and I muttered something in reply. Presently, I hardly knew how, we were in full talk and he was telling me about his experience in the war; his wife and children, a hundred details in which I found myself taking a curious interest. I believe I confided in him, too—suddenly I reflected that in all the years I had travelled to town with Smith and Jones and Tompkins I had never, in talk, crossed the threshold of their private lives.

The artisan was a better marcher than I, but I had no lack of companions. Once I found myself talking to a pretty girl; she was a waitress in a City cafe, and I learned many things about her hours, the conditions of her employment, her hopes of a home of her own; then with a post-office worker, then with a plumber, then with a demobilised soldier out of work and tramping up to town to volunteer. Quite suddenly I seemed to be looking through a dozen windows into life as I had hardly even glimpsed it of old.

The strike? No, I don't think we talked much of the strike. Just a word or two, perhaps, but we seemed at once to glide into more domestic things.

The railways will open up again, and I suppose I shall go back again to the old ways. And yet the old ways will not be quite the same. I have discovered something which I would not lose again; I had touched the common link that binds us all together.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

Line	From	To	Time
1	130	135	13.15
2	135	140	13.30
3	140	145	13.45
4	145	150	14.00
5	150	155	14.15
6	155	160	14.30
7	160	165	14.45
8	165	170	15.00
9	170	175	15.15
10	175	180	15.30
11	180	185	15.45
12	185	190	16.00
13	190	195	16.15
14	195	200	16.30
15	200	205	16.45
16	205	210	17.00
17	210	215	17.15
18	215	220	17.30
19	220	225	17.45
20	225	230	18.00
21	230	235	18.15
22	235	240	18.30
23	240	245	18.45
24	245	250	19.00
25	250	255	19.15
26	255	260	19.30
27	260	265	19.45
28	265	270	20.00
29	270	275	20.15
30	275	280	20.30
31	280	285	20.45
32	285	290	21.00
33	290	295	21.15
34	295	300	21.30
35	300	305	21.45
36	305	310	22.00
37	310	315	22.15
38	315	320	22.30
39	320	325	22.45
40	325	330	23.00
41	330	335	23.15
42	335	340	23.30
43	340	345	23.45
44	345	350	24.00
45	350	355	24.15
46	355	360	24.30
47	360	365	24.45
48	365	370	25.00
49	370	375	25.15
50	375	380	25.30
51	380	385	25.45
52	385	390	26.00
53	390	395	26.15
54	395	400	26.30
55	400	405	26.45
56	405	410	27.00
57	410	415	27.15
58	415	420	27.30
59	420	425	27.45
60	425	430	28.00
61	430	435	28.15
62	435	440	28.30
63	440	445	28.45
64	445	450	29.00
65	450	455	29.15
66	455	460	29.30
67	460	465	29.45
68	465	470	30.00
69	470	475	30.15
70	475	480	30.30
71	480	485	30.45
72	485	490	31.00
73	490	495	31.15
74	495	500	31.30
75	500	505	31.45
76	505	510	32.00
77	510	515	32.15
78	515	520	32.30
79	520	525	32.45
80	525	530	33.00
81	530	535	33.15
82	535	540	33.30
83	540	545	33.45
84	545	550	34.00
85	550	555	34.15
86	555	560	34.30
87	560	565	34.45
88	565	570	35.00
89	570	575	35.15
90	575	580	35.30
91	580	585	35.45
92	585	590	36.00
93	590	595	36.15
94	595	600	36.30
95	600	605	36.45
96	605	610	37.00
97	610	615	37.15
98	615	620	37.30
99	620	625	37.45
100	625	630	38.00

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 min. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.
1.30 a.m. to 1.45 a.m. Every 15 min. to 1.45 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min. to 2.00 a.m. to 2.15 a.m. Every 15 min. to 2.15 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 min. to 2.30 a.m. to 2.45 a.m. Every 15 min. to 2.45 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 min. to 3.00 a.m. to 3.15 a.m. Every 15 min. to 3.15 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. Every 15 min. to 3.30 a.m. to 3.45 a.m. Every 15 min. to 3.45 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 min. to 4.00 a.m. to 4.15 a.m. Every 15 min. to 4.15 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. Every 15 min. to 4.30 a.m. to 4.45 a.m. Every 15 min. to 4.45 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min. to 5.00 a.m. to 5.15 a.m. Every 15 min. to 5.15 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. Every 15 min. to 5.30 a.m. to 5.45 a.m. Every 15 min. to 5.45 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 min. to 6.00 a.m. to 6.15 a.m. Every 15 min. to 6.15 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 min. to 6.30 a.m. to 6.45 a.m. Every 15 min. to 6.45 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 min. to 7.00 a.m. to 7.15 a.m. Every 15 min. to 7.15 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 15 min. to 7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. Every 15 min. to 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